HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,010—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milk
Largest Selling Milk in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6234	E. Spicer	7th Nov
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lindon	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leith	28th "
* ORIENTAL	6234	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	6234	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Froston	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and REMITTANCES at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,330	Fiaschi	5th Nov.
OCEANIEN	4,359	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at times, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rastevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports. BANKING business transacted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 3rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged; and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... ....

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY NEXT, AT 9-30 P. M.

First appearance in India of

THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

IN CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

(For the first time in Bombay.)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Each evening at 9-30 PRECISELY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 40 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway,
Madras.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (forty) per share for the year ended 30th June, 1903, will on production of share certificates, be paid at the Company's registered office, on and after 2nd November, 1903 between 12 NOON and 3 P.M. to those shareholders, whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 10th instant.

By order,

RUNCHHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, 15th October 1903.

N. B.—Shareholders residing at Ahmedabad will be paid at the residence of Mr. Mugaulal Sowchand Nayhari, Kotharipole, Ahmedabad, on the 2nd and 3rd proximo only, and the cafter at Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED for a Metre Guage Railway 3,000 DEODAR SLEEPERS 6' x 5" x 4½" and 1,11,000 half round gunks Teak Sleepers, six feet long and of a diameter varying from 9" to 10". On receipt of Tenders the Manager will decide to purchase Sleepers as above or the total number of 1,16,000 of only Deodar Sleepers or of only half round Teak Sleepers.

For Specifications and Terms of Contract apply to THE MANAGER, Morvi Railway, Morvi Kathiawar, before 8th November, 1903.

M. BURKE,
Offg. Manager, Morvi Railway.

Morvi Kathiawar, Dated 24th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 28×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 1 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 45,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET AT SIMLA,

"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds, and containing :—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 "
Library	31×21 "
1 Bed Room	44×26 "
4 Bed Rooms	15×21 "

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C, S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

Large Servant Quarters, Cookhouses etc., are detached from the main building. The House, which is suitable for a Native Prince, Private Residence, Boarding House or Sanatorium, has just been placed in thorough repair.

PRICE—Rs. 75,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, 6th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of above, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system, for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees two for each.

Form No. 1 consists of Kerosine Oil for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 2 consists of Kerosine Oil for Metre Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 3 consists of Waste Cotton for Broad Gauge, Parel Delivery.

Form No. 4 consists of Waste Cotton for Metre Gauge, Ajmere Delivery.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Kerosine Oil and Cotton Waste," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany both or any of the two Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further Deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total Deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. The Waste to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 9th Oct., 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD, CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can get a coir for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a plain Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CABRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND,

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1895 and 1902, respectively.

Prices Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of Publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Sailings and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10,

Single Copy .....Annas 4,

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ESSAJEE TAJBHOY INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH.

THIS is to NOTIFY that PILGRIMS intending for HUZ to JEDDAH per First Class Steamer "VALETTA," 5,000 (gross) tons, of good speed, with electric lights and with all comfortable arrangements, sailing for Jeddah in the beginning of the month of SAVAL. Only First Class passengers will be available and the return Tickets will be issued for them. Hajies will be accommodated in Cabins both and for their servants and cooks the Deck will be available.

After fishing Huz, the steamer will sail from Jeddah to Yanbo for Medina on the 25th JILHUZ and from there the Pilgrims can stop ten days at Medina during which the steamer will stop at Yanbo till they come back, and on the 18th MOHURA or the 5th April, 1904, will sail for Bombay.

The Pilgrims, who are desirous to use the steamer, will get free passes.

The Pilgrims should make their pass ge arrangements beforehand at our Firm, between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

ESSAJEE TAJBHOY,
Doctor's Street, Fulgally.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that the timings of Local Trains between COLABA and VIRAR on Week-days and Sundays will be REVISED on and from SUNDAY, the 1st November, 1903.

Further particulars may be obtained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2th November, 1903 for the supply of the articles noted below, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving Particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of stores and stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 6 for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1903.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12

Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15

Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS .....Plaintiff,
vs.
FREDERICK YORKE SMITH .....
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .....
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others. } Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1897, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. Proposals should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitor, if the surviving executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 21th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Godowns or Ranges of Shops thereupon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy from the Jiji heirs of the Pesar of the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 17 to 18 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 525 Street No. 20-32, Street Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 521 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 5-7, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,75 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property formerly hereinafter described, partly by the land hereinafter thirdly hereinafter described, taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankersett, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kolsen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 215 (1-3) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 12 3, 1291, 1295, 1296, 1351 (1) 1301 (3), 1302 street Nos. 59 to 112, 114a, 101a, 91a, 84a, and 74a, Shaik Memon Street; street Nos. 19 to 34 and 36 to 39, and No. 3, Hanuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kolsen Garden Lane guiste to the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and house belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kolsen Garden Lane, which property is partly described in and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward, Nos. 1291, 1293, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and building thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which piece is held on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankersett, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862 and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of land and house belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos, 2 3, 1291, 13 9, 1293 (1), 1293 (3), 12 0 (1), 1290 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 21, 31 to 33 to 43-45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 41 to 51 to 5th, Shaik Memon Street.

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of Land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 340 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said premises secondly and first herein before described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Pranji Hormuji Setna, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward Nos. 1295 (1), 1 18 (2), Street Nos. 9 15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungulas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the area so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of Land with the Messuages or Tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,727 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazar Co., Ld. East by property of the late Gunbaibay Unilianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Moolji, and which said premises have been used as a feasting Out, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 8, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 65 and 67, New Survey Nos. 1833 and 1834, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 14-3 and 1 04, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage Ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlacka, sit-uate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Culliandas well, and the pavement thereto belonging which, now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 609, Collector's new No. 5738, old Survey No. 5439, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2018, Street No. 25, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMIESON & SON,	Dublin.
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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Surgeons, will be sent free of charge on application.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 1-4	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	97f 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= ex-do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28	= unchanged
2 months hence	27 1-2	= do
Spot in New York	59 1-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'13 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20'42 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4'85	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills		= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-1

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 0,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 3 1-2d.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, 31s. 0d. Nov.-Dec. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujerat 34s. 6d. Nov.-Dec, Business done.

Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34s. 3d. Nov.-Dec. Sellers.

Do. Brown 31s. 9d. Oct.-Nov. Buyers steady

Linseed Bold 33s. 3d. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 6.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·74 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 17,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'41	5'39	5'37	5'36
—3	—3	—3	—2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5'35	5'35	5'34	5'34
—3	—2	—3	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	67,000 bales.
Do. last year	48,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	27,000 "
Do. do Continent	14,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·35 unchange/
Futures, month of Dec.	10·24 + 22
Do. do. March	10·18 + 21

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 +
Futures, months of Jan	9·98 + 20
Do. do. April	10·0 + 21
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 29th October, 1903:—

Cotton	292 bales.
Wheat	11,555 cwts.
Linseed	220 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,914 "
Gingelly seed	8,537 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	114 "
Castorseed	3,677 "
Rice	2,699 "
Myrabolams	1,023 "
Cottonseed	1,228 "

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 30.

COTTON.—At the beginning of the week the rise in prices in the Home Markets continued, although later on a reaction sets in, and rates fell somewhat, so-day a smart rise has again occurred. As usual we give a comparison of the prices ruling in New York yesterday and last week:—

IN NEW YORK—	22nd Oct.	29th Oct.	
Mid-Uplands	10·00	10·35	+35
Futures, month of Dec.	9·35	10·24	+39
" " March	9·39	11·08	+59

The local market has been very firm during the interval, and a large business has been put through. In Ready Cotton the small lots of new crop arriving are being taken up at high rates for Japan, and nice lots of old cotton are in good demand at full rates. In New Crop, in an advancing market, a large business has been done, principally for export, though mills have also been buying quietly. The enquiry ran on Broach, Khandeish, Damangaum, Oomrawuttee, Bengals, and Scinde-Punjab, and large lines of these are reported to have changed hands at a considerable advance on last week's prices. In spite of the drop in the governing market during the middle of the week rates here continued to advance, as sellers would not go on operating except at better prices. Rates to-day are from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 above last week's quotations, and the market closes strong with prices irregular.

The following are closing quotations:—

Fine	M G Broach	Rs. 24-7 29th Mar. dog
Good	" "	234 " Nov.
Fine	" Bengals	196 Dec.
"	"	194 Jan.
"	"	193 Nov.
"	Scinde Punjab	195 Dec.
"	"	193 Jan.
"	Damangaum Poolgaum	218 " "
"	Nagpur Kampte	218 "
"	Khangaum Akola G.S.	222 "
"	" M.S.	215 "
"	Oomrawuttee	212 "
Fully Good	Bengals	179 27th Jan.
Fine	"	192 " Jan.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—Fine weather prevails, and accounts of the growing crop from all sides are excellent. The damage done by the late rains is not so much as at first anticipated.

LINSEED.—During the week the market has been quiet with a downward tendency and rates have given way about 2 annas. At the close the market is quiet at Rs. 6-3 with a small business passing.

RAPESEED.—There has been a steady demand throughout the week, principally for Brown and Yellow Cawnpore, and prices have advanced 1 to 2 annas. The following are closing quotations in a steady market:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 8 0	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5 15 0	"
Yellow Guzerat	" 5 15 0	"

POPPYSEED has been quiet but steady with little doing, the price remaining at Rs. 6-3-6.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been steady and rates unchanged during the interval, with a small business doing. The closing price for Madras is Rs. 21-8.

WHEAT.—During the week the market has been firm with a good demand for 85 per cent. Soft White, the price of which has advanced Re.1 per candy. Hard Red has also been enquired for, and a fairly large business has resulted. We quote at the close as follows:—

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 31-8 per cndy.
Club, No. 1	" 31-4 "
Hard Red	" 24 "

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet but a fair amount of business has been done all round at rates varying from 11s. to 12s. according to ports, October-November loading.

The s. s. Hilarius has been re-fixed for Leith with about 4,000 tons at 10s. 6d.

For forward, business has been done at 13s. 6d. January, and 13s. 9d., February to May, but to-day 14s. is asked for all the months. The s.s. Queensborough has been chartered for January-February at 13s. 6d. The following charter is reported:—

S.S. Queensborough, January and February at 13s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, and the previous weakness has quite disappeared. The enquiry for Bank Paper is even less than before, and money is as cheap as ever. Cotton has provided Bills for early next year, and 1s. 4 9-32d. is asked and paid. For near delivery there are no bills making. The Calcutta market has been closed for two days. Government sold Council Bills at 1s. 4d. on Wednesday and Extras have since been taken at 1s. 4 1-32d. We anticipate a firm market right along now, as the weather is all that is wanted, and business in exports must improve gradually.

The following changes occur in the Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement of the 24th October, as compared with the statement of the 17th October:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,00,725 Decrease.
Other Deposits	1,20,202 Decrease.
Sundries	64,719 Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	1,10,339 Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	49,501 Increase.
Credits on Securities	6,51,301 Decrease.
Loans do.	3,00,855 "
Bills discounted & purchased	22,82,940 Increase.
Balances with other Banks	1,89,534 Increase.
Sundries	744 Increase.
Cash	15,97,059 Decrease

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 25 lakhs up, and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unaltered at 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is 6 3-4 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent per annum.

The mail of the 16th October brings £1 30,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,80,000
Bombay	" 21,40,000
Madras	"
	Rs. 52,20,000

The mail of the 23rd October brings £180,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 33,10,000
Bombay	" 19,90,000
Madras	" 2,60,000
	Rs. 57,30,000

The mail of the 30th October brings £110,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,30,000
Bombay	" 19,10,000
Madras	" 4,90,000
	Rs. 49,30,000

At the periodical bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last the whole 40 lakhs offered were taken in Bills at 1s. 4d. No Transfers were allotted. Extra allotments of 30 lakh on Bombay and 2·80 lakhs on Madras were given at 1s. 4 1-32d. The total amount sold during the week was 57·30 lakhs and the amounts to be offered next week remains at 40 lakhs. This morning an extra allotment is given to Calcutta of 6·20 lakhs at 1s 4 1-32d.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust	1923	103
4 per cent " "	1930	104
4 per cent " "	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1921	103
4 per cent " "	1943	103
5 per cent " "	Tanna	110 1-2
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent. Bo. Impvmt Trust	1959	101
4 per cent " "	1964	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	70-8
Do. do. 1st Settlement	"	70-8
Do. do. 2nd do.	"	70-6
English Bar Gold, ready	"	24-1-9

BAR SILVER in London has remained fairly steady all the week in the neighbourhood of 28d. for spot delivery. The fluctuations locally have not been important, although there has been a fair business for cash at 70 3-8, and also forward for first settlement at the same rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the end of last week the quotation for the first settlement was 98 7-16. On the 24th the rate had fallen to 98 5-16, after which there was a reaction, and rates recovered to 98 1-2 on 98 3-16. The higher rate has not held good, and at the time of writing, there are probably sellers at 98 7/32. The fluctuations during the week have not been heavy, the chief operators being Bazar dealers. It is not easy to determine which direction the market is likely to go in the near future. There are some people who think that, owing to the present abundant supply of money, the price of 3½ per cents should go higher, but on the other hand there must be large movements of produce in the near future which will create a large demand for money, and we still incline to the opinion that there will be no important rise in Paper this side of the New Year. Corporation and other Stocks remain neglected.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market has been steady during the week with moderate demand both for GREYS and WHITES. Prices remain unchanged, and some fair lines of Whites and Greys have been done for forward shipment. FANCIES, DYED-GOODS, PRINTS, and DHOOTIES are all fairly enquired for and prices are well maintained.

YARNS.—The Yarn market has ruled quiet during the past week. Sales of 6,000 Bales are reported at prices showing a decline of 1-16 to 1-8 anna per pound from the highest point of last week. Mills are firm, and must ask for an advance to cover the increase in cotton prices.

METALS.—Although the prices of COPPER and YELLOW METAL have advanced at Home there has been no advance in proportion in this market. Resales have been made amongst dealers at much lower prices than the rates ruling at Home to-day, and no fresh business with offices is reported. IRON and STEEL are quiet with very little doing. SPELTER, PIG LEAD, and QUICKSILVER are also quiet, with only a small business passing.

COALS.—Market quiet. Small sales of ready Dasharge reported at Rs. 12 and of Heilgers standard, November shipment, at Rs. 10-8.

SHARE MARKET.—The Share market during the week under report has experienced very few changes with little business passing. The Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,275, while Commercials have changed hands at Rs. 40, and they are in demand at the rate. In Press shares Volkarts are quiet at Rs. 1,005, Berar at Rs. 530 ex-dividend, Indians at Rs. 155, and Mofussils at Rs. 575. In miscellaneous companies Badhams are in demand at Rs. 152, Alcocks at 258 cum-dividend, Marcks at Rs. 135, and Bombay Burmah at Rs. 6,800, while Bombay Flourt have changed hands at Rs. 900, Oriental Life at Rs. 140, Port Canning at Rs. 117 1-2, and Telephone at Rs. 13-6. Kemps are quiet at Rs. 245 and Treachers at Rs. 585. In mill shares China Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 665, Currimbhoy at Rs. 755, Colaba Land at Rs. 415 cum-dividend, Davids at Rs. 260, Queen Mill shares at Rs. 600, and Framjee Petit at Rs. 695, respectively. Sentrals are in demand at Rs. 1,665, Laxmidas at Rs. 940, Howard and Buckingham at Rs. 420, and Connaught at Rs. 440. Morarjees shares are quiet at Rs. 1,710 and Swadeshi at Rs 910 ex-dividend, while Sholapur Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,845 and Southern Mahratta at Rs 130. Other mill shares are more or less unchanged at previous quotations. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs 490 while Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 422 1-2.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	Rs. 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	Rs. 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Rs. 1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	Rs. 1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	186
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	98 8
1st Settlement	"	98 8
2nd do.	"	98-6

MONEY Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 5 15 0
Yellow Gozerat "	" 5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 3 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-8 per cwt
Club No. 1	" 31 "
Hard Red	" 24 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Steady.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales.
Imports ..... 18,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·53	5·47	5·43	5·45
+3	+3	+2	+3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·44	5·41	5·43	5·43
+2	+2	+2	+3

COTTON.—The local market is excited and irregular, but there is a good enquiry from exporters and a large business has been done at Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 above yesterday's rates.

COTTON STATISTICS.	Bales
Receipts for the week	4,209
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 29th October	15,026
Shipments for the week, to Europe	557
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,530
Total	3,087
Shipments from 1st October to 29th Oct. Europe	9,207
Japan	1,100
China	15,930
Coast Ports	1,217
Total	27,544
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	4,954
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6,015

Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.

Cotton	4,209 bales
Wheat	111,979 cwts
Linseed	11,330 "
Rapeseed and Mustard Seed	33,967 "
Gingelly seed	315 83 "
Poppyseed	2 933 "
Groundnuts	342 "
Castorseed	33,030 "
Rice	15 338 "
Myrabolams	1 540 "
Cottonseed	38 214 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Nil.
Good Bhowmuggur ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols 88 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes 97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 28

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,400,000, Increase £300,000; Public Deposits £7,100,000, Increase £60,000; Other Deposits £30,400,000, Decrease £2,500,000; Other Securities £24,400,000, Decrease £1,300,000; Notes and Gold £32,900,000, Increase £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 60 per cent., or 33·32 Liabilities.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

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CUNNINGHAM—GLAZI

THE

NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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FOR BOMBAY WEAR

A Luxury, some say a Necessity,

Specially Woven

to stand Daily Washing if required,

OF PURE MATERIAL,

WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

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FINE CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4

In 60 Shades for

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WORSTEDS, 54", Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8

In 6 Solid Colours and Blue and Black Striped six patterns.

FLANNELS, SERGES, AND TWEEDS.

ABOVE ARE A FEW OF

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

—

BLANKETS, better Value than English, and entirely of Pure Wool only.

—

CHOLERA BELTS As. 9 to Rs 1-4

—

Army Necessaries and all classes of

WOOLLEN (*but no Cotton*) GOODS.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON,

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SMOKE.

McDOWELL'S

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS,

QUEEN EMPRESS,

SPECIAL,

TORPEDO SHAPE,

BAHADURS,

MANILLAS,

DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

198, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, TO HAY

DR. MAGINN'S

FAMOUS

"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."

"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. Maginn's "American Specific G" is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN's written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN's signature on every package. Price Rs. 4 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., [illegible]

"When you write, please mention this Paper."

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:—

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS,

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 68, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

SOLE VENDORS IN INDIA AND BURMAH FOR

SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S

RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS,

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,

SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Mounted Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,

MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] Simla, 1899 to 1902.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,

INAUGURATION DEC. 1st.

THE NEWEST, LARGEST, and BEST APPOINTED HOTEL in the East. Over 400 Rooms and Suites of Apartments with Baths, W.C., luxuriously furnished with all comforts. Large Dining Room, General and Ladies' Drawing Room, Bar and Smoking Room, all artistically decorated, 3 Electric Lifts, Electric Light and Fans throughout, Turkish Bath, Livery stables, Steam Laundry, Motor Boats and Motor Cars for excursions, permanent Hotel Orchestra, European Management, European Staff, Experienced French Chef at the head of the Kitchen Department. The Situation of the Hotel is unique, overlooking Apollo Bunder and Harbour.

TABLE D'HOTE AND RESTAURANTS

Open to non-residents also.

ALTHOUGH EVERY COMFORT IS PROVIDED

THE CHARGES ARE MODERATE.

(from Rs. 6 upwards.)

For Prices apply to

THE MANAGER.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!! KOSSI SILKS!!!

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,

BENARES CANTONMENT.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!!

ORDERS for XMAS Parcels for Fresh Fruits Dry Fruits and English Nuts, Fish in Ice Vegetables, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., are now registered and also executed for up-country residents. Apply to

TUKINA & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

FOR THE

TRANSVAL

SCHOOLS.

ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26, 1902.

Agents for these Beautiful Pianos

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.

The seven days fixed for the contest has lapsed and Mr. PEELE must carry out his Lecturing Engagements at Broach, Ahmedabad and elsewhere this and next week.

The first-week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

Now once more to business.

The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS" are at

White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay,

53, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio),

11, Main Street, Poona (Camp).

Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi,

and at Ahmedabad.

We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word, in Shorthand

4th " " 40 words a minute.

11th " " 120 " "

The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first lesson and full instructions, and if you like it, send the balance of Rs 19 within 7 days for the full course.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hugin, 829 tons Captain C Anderson sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ship Fazul Karim, 631 tons Nanda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat 9th October in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's Steamer Ahmadi, 1640 tons Capt C Hansin sailed yesterday for Singapore etc. with a general cargo and the deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 689 tons Captain N G Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 3 cabin and 98 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baron Eldon, 2300 tons, Capt J J Ullstrom arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden 23rd October in ballast and 10 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow 689 tons Captain W Fowls, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushren 17th October, with a general cargo, 53 cases of opium, 209 horses and 43 sycos.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2936 tons, Captain J W Shanklin sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs V J Crawford, Lieut E Hemmerson, Mr and Mrs Bassett Maivi Nehaludin and two others and 37 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 739 tons, Captain D L Wilson sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Marshall, Mr Graham, Mrs Pickton, Mrs Humphrey, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs Bowie, Evans, Mr Hudson, Mrs Brice, Mrs Seperopulo, Mr Clive, Mr Storer, Mr S Read, Mr Dawson, Mr O'Brien, Mr Campbell, Mr Samson, Mr Robertson and 113 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ....Capt the Hon. H L A Hood .....Flagship
" Argonaut.....Capt G H Cherry .....Cruiser
" Perseus.....Comdr E R Pears .....Do
" Pomone.....Comdr Harry Jones .....Do
" Fox.....Comdr F S Pelham .....Do

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Quayle .....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Hardinge		Comdr Pitford			R I M
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming			R I M
Denssehland bq	765	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1494	Kirsham			M M & Co
Shamsher	2198	Radin	Cochin	1-7	E Tajbooy
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinon			T M & Co
Yvette	2071	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	502	Pigow			M M & Co
Benalla	2555	Kendrick			P & O Co
Sirsa	2130	Abbott			M M & Co
Warlor	2291	Pindale			K Nixon & Co
Warora	2365	Forbes			M M & Co
Yarrug	2593	Morgan			K Nixon & Co
Latuna	2291	Gardner			T M & Co
Kt of St George	299	Hicks			P & O Co
Siguia	4194	Weston	Southampton	1-11	T Apcar
Meteor	2516	Vethaak			A Montechoff
Arrayo	2397	Plough			A Yule & Co
Konioy	2441	Parker			Bombay Co
Kerbella	1455	Watson			M M & Co
Rance	3364	Corran			T M & Co
Simla	3895	Goldsmith	Suez	3-10	P & O Co
M Idavia	1426	Gordon	London	31-10	P & O Co
Egypt	4178	London			P & O Co
Baron Eldon	2300	Ullstorm			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Circassia	4760	Haig	Liverpool	1-11	W&A G & Co
3	Hilarius	1993	Sergeant	Antwerp	1-11	J M & Co
C	Lowendune	3725	Wittenberg	Karachi	1-11	Lund & Co
e	Iduna	3567	England			M & Co
4	H Backer	689	Fowls			B & P S N Co
K	Asirut	2203	Nordby	Jeddah	1-11	M M & Co
M	Santhia	3325	Phillips	Bremen		M M & Co
N	Wharfdale	1832	Alexander	Antwerp	1-11	M M & Co
O	Sebonder	1851	Bowden	Mauritius	2-11	H S Shiek
P	H Marix	2035	Nagel	Yokohama	6-11	N Y Kaisha

Alongside M.

Somali	1023	Birch	Zanzibar	10-11	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	Karachi	31-10	Shep'd & Co
Ponani	553	Mohamed	Bowmagar	31-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Circassia	4760	Haig	Liverpool	1-11	W&A G & Co
3	Hilarius	1993	Sergeant	Antwerp	1-11	J M & Co
C	Lowendune	3725	Wittenberg	Karachi	1-11	Lund & Co
5	Ballaarat	2599	Summers	China	4-11	P & O Co
6	Pekin	3321	Longden	Straits	3-10	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2933	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Rethill	2501	Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	T M & Co
9	Merton Hall	2768	Prouse	Hull		T M & Co
10&11	Cy of Athens	3573	Wilson	Karachi	9-11	K N & Co
15	Beckenham	2387	Rasburn	Genoa	1-11	W&A G& Co
16	Khalif	2219	Middleton	Leith	31-10	K N & Co

MERKWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bancoora	2198	Hill	Calcutta	2-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Egypt s	London	London, Oct 9
	Henry Bolckow s	Fowls	Jaseh, Oct 17
	Baron Eldon s	Ullstrom	Aden, Oct 23
	H M S Hyacinth	Hood	Colom o, Oct 25
	H M S Argonaut	Cherry	Colombo, Oct 25
	H M S Pomone	Jones	Colombo, Oct 25
	H M S Fox	Pelham	Colombo, Oct 25
	Curaeds s	Pears	Colombo, Oct 25
	Katoria s	Williams	Jaseh, Oct 21
	Fazul Karim sp	Nacoda	Muscat, Oct 9?

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	Ahmadi s	Hansen	Singapore, &c
	Hugin s	Anderson	Calcutta
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Asia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Baron Eldon, Captain Ullstrom, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Hilarius, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp and Leith.

(REUTER'S, TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The British I. S. N. Co's. Urtana arrived from Calcutta this morning.

PORTSAID, OCTOBER 29.

The British I. S. N. Company's Golconda left this morning.

LONDON OCTOBER 28.

Clan Line clan Maclaren arrived this evening.

LONDON OCTOBER 28th.

Clan Line clan Matheson arrived this evening.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 28th.

Clan Line clan Lamont arrived from Calcutta Madras and Colombo this evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the morning of the 29th instant, via Momoasa and Bonville.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 30th.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 23rd inst left here at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 29 October.

SINGAPORE, OCTOBER 30th.

The P and O. Company's steamer "Mazagon" (extra left here this morning for Bombay calling at Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3000 cwt wheat Rallı Brothers; 1907 cwt myrabollams bags; Comarsey 60 bales cotton waste A E Bode and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Khalif s 10939 cwt cottonseed Rallı Brothers. 195

Merton Hall s—2772 cwt wheat A Apcar & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redhill s—2000 cwt castorseed Società Coloniale Italiana.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wharfdale s—5 bales hemp shipping Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton Rallı Brothers; 383 cwt myrabollams Società Coloniale Italiana 2000 cwt poonyaseed Tata and Co; 2663 cwt linseed and 3319 cwt kinghilseed Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

Ishar s—1000 s—cwt castorseed and 4000 cwt linseed Nanoo Khairaz and Co; 4101 cwt linseed 2001 cwt rapeseed 999 cwt poonyaseed K D Sassoon and Co; 2999 cwt rapeseed Kwart Latham and Co; 299 cwt mustardseed 2999 cwt rapeseed 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

Lewenburg s—1000 cwt poonyaseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beckenham s—2000 cwt wheat Volkart Brothers; 315 cwt myrabollams John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Beckenham s—1010 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers; 1991 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—65 cwt fishmaw R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—19 chests opium Avraham E J Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—270 cwt copiate and 55 cwt shankfins C Ebrahim and Co.

Ballaarat s—14 cwt kissmiss R M Jaffer and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st October.

1. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station B B and C I Railway at 3-20 p.m., (Bombay Time) to-day (Saturday), the 31st instant, for Inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Dress.—Drill Order, with Helmets and Puttees. No ornaments.

Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba, at 3-5 p. m. (Bombay Time.) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Members are requested to note that this train does not stop at Charni Road, Mahaluxmi, Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 5657 Vol. L. Carrell.

By Order,

R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,

Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 17th October 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Oct. 1903—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R	2,50,434	3,80,969	4,288	6,35,691
I M R do	57,159	89,248	483	1,42,889
Total		4,66,217	4,741	7,78,40
Actuals for corresponding week ending 18th Oct. 1902—	3,07,5[illegible]			
G I P R system	1,94,639	3,42,541	4,737	5,41,933
I M R do	68,319	99,783	433	1,68,540
Total	2,62,974	4,42,324	5,170	7,10,478
Increase or (G I P R	+ 55,779	+ 38,421	— 478	+93,721
Decrease (I M R	— 11,160	— 14,515	+ 50	— 25,625

The following Bombay Command orders have been issued from the Head-Quarters, Poona—Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter K. C. B., D. S. O., British Service, has, this day assumed the Command of the Forces, Bombay, on appointment; and also the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to direct that General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B. on vacating the Command of the Forces in the Bombay Command, on the 29th October, 1903, is to be accorded all the honours due to a Lieutenant-General Commanding until he embarks.

THERE is a very strong feeling in Ceylon, particularly among Europeans, over the commutation of the sentence passed on the Glanville murderers. The Governor has written a long letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Rosling, the Planter's representative on the Legislative Council, justifying his action and hoping that nothing will occur to disturb the harmonious relations existing between himself and the planters. He says that no effort will be relaxed to find out the truth. Strong comments are made by a section of the European Press on the Governor's exercise of his prerogative of mercy, and this is shared by the entire planting community.

THE new Bishop of Manchester, who was born at Bangalore 55 years ago, has other association with this country, for Dr. Knox's first wife, who died in 1892, was a daughter of the famous Bishop of Lahore, Dr. Valpy French. Dr. Knox's father was the Vicar of Exton, and the son was elected to a schol rship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from St. Paul's School. He won the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship, and graduated in 1[illegible] with a first-class both in "Lit. Hum." and in the School of Law and Modern History. He remained until 1885 on the foundation of Merton College, and his first curacy was that of Holy Trinity, Oxford.

THE "Sind Gazette" says:—The Commissioner is camping in the Kot Rato, Taluka Larkana, from 24th onwards, near the vicinity where t is contemplated the Viceroy will shoot duck. The duck prospects are not very bright at present as there are vast flooded areas all over the country which necessarily tend to scatter the duck. It is, however, hoped that the next full moon will bring down the duck, specially as it is now very cool in Upper Sind, indeed quite cold, at night going down to 68 degrees. Duck shooting, however, in the middle of November, cannot be looked forward to with any certainty of success, although every endeavour will be made to provide the Viceroy with a shoot that will maintain the reputation of the Province as the best locality for small game shooting in India.

ACCOMPANYING the Viceroy on his Persian Gulf tour will probably be Mr. Dane, Foreign Secretary; Colonel Baring, Military Secretary; Mr Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary; Captain Armstrong, Surgeon; Captains Wigram and Keighly and Major Poynter, Aides-de-Camp; and Mr. Lorimer, on special duty.

THE case in which Mr. Willis, the Agra pleader was charged with committing perjury in respect o evidence given in the case against Rai Sohan La at Allahabad last year, has been under trial a Cawnpore before the Sessions Judge, Mr. Deaman and a jury this week. The case came to a close on Wednesday, the jury acquitting Mr. Willis.

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A BANGKOK despatch states:—The trial of Mr. H. G. Gough on a charge of contempt of court in that he committed contempt by making certain allegations in a leading article commenting on the trial which resulted in his chief, Mr. A. F. G. Tilleke, (managing proprietor of the Siam "Observer,") getting six months' hard labour for receiving stolen jewellery, is over, and the defendant, who is the Editor of the "Observer," has been sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment, it being added in the order of the Court that in the event of defendant failing to give satisfactory assurances for good behaviour in the future he will be deported from Siam. Execution of the judgment of the Court has been stayed for one day to allow the Editor time to publish an ample retraction of the statement made in the leading article in respect of which the contempt of court proceedings were instituted. The "Observer" cases have caused a good deal of excitement in Bangkok.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN favours fiscal reform and a reduction of the income tax.

LORD ROSEBERY suggests that the Duke of Devonshir should rejoin the Liberals.

SIX Africans and five Germans have been selected for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships.

ECONOMY

Is secured by despatching packages to the United Kingdom through Latham & Co. whose system of Through Charges is the Perfection of

SIMPLICITY,

Furnishing at a glance the inclusive cost from point of departure to place of delivery, and, as their despatches are made by direct Mail Steamers,

RAPIDITY

And Regularity are ensured. Send for Particulars of Through Rates to

LATHAM & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTED BY

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

At London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1903.

DEATH AND DESOLATION.

HORROR and wonder are the sentiments aroused by reading what Mr. Reginald Wyon saw in Macedonia last September, a graphic description of which he sent to "Blackwood." Some terrible results of the deeds that have been attracting the attention, but not exciting the active sympathy, of Europe were actually seen by him, and he heard of a good many more. He visited Monastir, Ueskub, and Salonika, and was shocked at what was there revealed. The wonder is that, the situation being as he describes it, any inhabitants should remain where they may, at any moment, on their own showing, be subject to death in its worst form, or to long drawn out cruelties, while their houses and possessions are being burned before their eyes. Nothing, indeed, is mentioned by the correspondent as to the initial behaviour of the insurgent bands; he takes up the story where the Turkish troops came in to restrain and punish. His series of descriptions give us a picturesque, romantic background for the gruesome, terrible record which Mr. Wyon has gleaned. He paints it all with the brush of an artist, but is not the picture too vivid a red against the fresh green landscape? The buxom Salonika landlady who curses the Albanian soldiery while she serves a meal to the horrified correspondent hardly convinces the reader of the truth of the tales with which she supplies zest to her catering. She could not, she said, sleep a wink at night, for the Albanian soldiers burnt a village the moment they arrived, and "her motherly heart" re-echoed to the shots, yells, and despairing screams, while she declared that to hear of murders evoked now no more feeling than to know of the laying of a domestic egg. The soldiers shot the peasants as they worked, with as little feeling as if they were rats. Asked if she was not afraid of the Turks whom she hated, she calmly replied that it was only a question of time until every European in the country would be massacred, and with this assurance she somewhat callously wished her guest a safe and pleasant journey. Things cannot be quite so bad when hotels are open where women may serve travellers, and correspondents can stop to note the beauty of the scenery. The Ottoman Bank was blown up, it is true, but the fine hotel at Salonika is running, fashionable men and women promenade as usual, and the band plays in the very garden where bombs were so lately thrown. The smart people, indeed, start at the slightest unusual noise, every street corner has its armed sentries, patrols are marching day and night, the public buildings have strong guards told off for their protection, men may listen to the music, but they discuss the news of lawless rapine from the mountains, and admit that their nerves are suffering from the long tension.

Monastir, which Mr. Wyon first visited, was smiling in its becoming garb of green trees, its minarets rising from among them, and its red-tiled roofs nestling deep in the foliage. But looking afar, the lurid flames of burning villages bespoke the evil deeds of the Turk which the correspondent had come to chronicle. Cannon sounded in the clear mountain air, and at the station he saw the Salonika train draw up with its freight of armed soldiers, officers and Bulgarian peasants, the latter chained together, half starved, unkempt remnants of the villagers whose houses had been burnt, whose wives and children had been murdered or driven into the mountains. The men, forced by hunger to return to the valleys, had yielded themselves to the Turkish soldiers, and, declared to be insurgents, were dragged to the nearest railway stations, many dying by the way. Mr. Wyon believes they cannot have been active insurgents for they never possessed arms, and armed insurgents are not easily captured. But they went to prison all the same. The wounded soldiers and "mutilated Bulgarians" were taken from the train also and placed in a shed until removed by ambulances to the hospital. The correspondent saw the guard-house whence the shot came that killed the Russian Consul, and the identical trees close by on which the murderer and his comrade were hanged. There is a certain want of sympathy for the Russian in the sentence. "On the low branches, scarcely high enough to swing them clear, they were strangled and Holy Russia was avenged." Monastir did not seem a deserted, lonely, uncanny place, in spite of the tales of Christian massacre that hurtled through the air. It was not pleasant, indeed, for the correspondent to be alone among the citizens, soldiers, and zaptiehs, who thronged the streets, for they were all to a man, Turks, and were gratuitously assumed to be fanatics. There might indeed be after-dinner jests at the consulates over murders and ghastly possibilities, but it was not easy to be unconcerned. Hilmi Pasha was in Monastir. An Inspector-General of Reforms has a difficult office in Macedonia, and he must be excused if he did not express his belief in the reports of disturbances and cruelties in and about Monastir and if he hoped Mr. Wyon would agree with him. But to the traveller, the Turkish soldier seemed capable of every kind of atrocity. His double-edged reply to the Pasha, "In spite of all that we had heard, your Excellency, we did not expect to see what we have seen, there is a very false impression in Europe as to the doings here, and we are doing our best to correct it," was not appreciated correctly, for it gained a smile and the offer of a cigarette. Mr. Wyon saw some of the victims of the Smilevo tragedy, and he gives horrible instances of what happened there, from evidence gathered in the quarter near Monastir in which the refugees were crowded. The families were either living in the open, or crammed "as many as ten families in one small room." This is even more acute overcrowding than Bombay indulges in. But these people seemed far more fortunate than those who had taken to the mountains from the districts where sixty villages had been burnt, and 8,000 families, numbering about 40,000 persons, were wandering homeless and destitute.

If Smilevo is but a sample of what happened in ninety other villages as reported, Austria and Russia have unanswerable reasons to demand that the Porte shall see reforms carried through. The survivors told their tale, illustrating it with rags of clothing that had been slashed by the Turkish soldiers' bayonets. Bashi-bazouks ransacked the houses, while soldiers killed, and flames rose into which infants were flung in sight of their shrieking mothers. No wonder that the survivors live in terror of a repetition of such a massacre. The writer declares that the "fiendish acts of cruelty are too awful ever to tell in the columns of a refined press," so that we can only hear of the general character of the deeds that have been making of Macedonia a hell upon earth. Hilmi Pasha's proclamation meets with but a feeble response, which is not surprising if it be true that men who gave themselves up on the strength of it were shot down in batches. Others who took to the mountains will wait until they can avenge the deaths of their wives, children, and comrades. "Ah," writes Mr. Wyon, "it is a sad, sad story, this, of the extermination of the Christians in Vilayet Monastir, under the unbelieving and unfeeling eyes of Europe, which once rose in righteous wrath at tales not more horrible. It was one massacre in Bulgaria that set Europe in a blaze, a quarter of a century ago. Now a dozen equally terrible only leaves us desiring the introduction of the Reforms." Nay more, our philanthropists are seeking to prove the Bulgarians guilty of equal atrocities which are mostly absolutely false." The duties of the Turkish soldier, defined to the writer by Nazir Pasha in September, do not include the terrible deeds laid to his door. He had to capture or disperse the bands, to extinguish the flames of the burning villages, and to escort the women and children to places of safety. He evidently allowed himself a much wider margin of license. What caused the insurrection and the consequent retaliation? What part in the whole has the Macedonian Committee had? There can be no excuse for fiendish acts of cruelty, but who can expect to draw the line in a country inhabited by a mixed population actuated by passionate religious fanaticism and governed by men of an equally fanatical but different creed? When delegates stir up such a people what can be excepted but the wildest actions? Small wonder that the officials of the Ueskub Ottoman Bank are trembling on their stools lest some day the Bulgarians will carry out their threat and blow it up. The Secretary of a certain Balkan Consulate put the best face he could upon the fact that the Turks had sworn to murder him and his consul the moment the bands attempted an outrage. Is it true that "every detail of the massacre has already been planned at those nocturnal meetings at the mosques," and that "each house is marked and every true Mahomedan knows his rendezvous and—his duty." If this be the case it must be in response to preparations on the other side, and we can understand the frame of mind of the Turkish Official who expressed his admiration for the "lack of fanaticism" in England. The days are gone for ever when even level-headed Great Britain allowed religious frenzy to guide many untoward actions. As cruel deeds have been done in every country in Europe in the name of religion as those now reported from Macedonia. Turkey and Bulgaria must be brought into line with their contemporaries. The Reforms which Austria and Russia still insist that the Porte shall adopt will be a long step in the direction of peace and good will. The blaze of war that was tried as a remedy before did not work the desired change, it left vindictive feelings that rankled and produced their inevitable crop of aggression and retaliation that have brought about the present impasse.

WEI-HAI-WEI. WHEN Mr. Stewart Lockhart was appointed last year Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei it was recognised that the Colonial Office had taken a safe step towards ensuring the wise administration of a possession which the Admiralty had relinquished. Those who knew the late Colonial Secretary of Hongkong best believed that he was the right man for the post, and his first report as Commissioner amply bears out the anticipations that were formed. In a single twelve months his administration has got smoothly to work, and we have in his report the first really valuable estimate of what Wei-hai-Wei may be worth to us. The Government wisely decided that the expense of fortifying Wei-hai-Wei would not be justified, but as a colony it promises to be much more valuable than as "a sort of watering place" as Lord Rosebery described it. It has its value as a sanatorium, for besides its excellent climate it possesses sulphur springs which will establish its reputation in the Far East as a health resort. An analysis of the water of the springs in the neighbourhood of Port Edward has shown results justifying the construction of sulphur baths which the Commissioner has ordered on Japanese lines. But it is in its development as a commercial port that its greatest value will lie. Mr. Lockhart is not optimistic enough to support the view that Wei-hai-Wei will become a second Hongkong; but he sees considerable trade possibilities before the port. He frankly recognises the dif

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EAST CRISIS.

Russian Force at Mukden.

AN IMPROVED SITUATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

A Russian detachment has entered Mukden and occupied the guardhouses on the plea that a ferment prevails at Mukden and that the Chinese authorities are displaying weakness and not fulfilling their promises.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Governor-General Alexeieff's organ, the "Novy Krai," reports a marked improvement has taken place in the situation in the Far East.

It is semi-officially intimated at St. Petersburg that the "Novy Krai" is correct.

ATLANTIC YACHT RACE.

The Kaiser's Cup.

SIR T. LIPTON'S WITHDRAWAL.

SPORTSMANLIKE ACTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

With reference to Sir T. Lipton's offer to give a cup for a Trans-atlantic Yacht race he has cabled to the Kaiser expressing his willingness to withdraw having heard that his Majesty has made a similar offer and also bearing in mind that two Trans-atlantic races in the same year would be unsatisfactory.

His Imperial Majesty on the 28th instant lengthily cabled to Sir T. Lipton admitting that he had offered a cup and gladly accepting Sir T. Lipton's generous withdrawal in the interests of the finest sport in the world.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

Fierce Street Fighting.

MANY POLICE AND RIOTERS INJURED.

A demonstration took place in Paris yesterday of the Labour Exchange agitators the extortionists of the employment agencies which led to a fierce fight with the Police in which sticks, knives, chairs, and bottles from the neighbouring cafes were freely used and vitriol was thrown from the Exchange windows. Sixty-two police and 70 rioters were injured and many sent to Hospital.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Enemy Attacked at Illig.

BRITISH FORWARD MOVE.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Aden states that a forward movement of the British in Somaliland commenced on Wednesday.

H. M. S. Porpoise while at Lashkorai was informed that the Sultan of Obbia's son attacked the Mullah's men at Illig, killing three hundred of them.

It is reported that the Mullah is short of provisions and that his men are eating the camels.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The transport Scaldah was due at Berbera yesterday, with a further contingent of ekkas and ponies from India for transport work with General Egerton's force.

General Egerton telegraphs that Major Hoskin is in better health. No. 4177 Shoeing-Smith Capenhurst, Bangalore Mounted Infantry, died of enteric on the 23rd October. The enemy is still in the neighbourhood of Kallis. Twenty horsemen made an unsuccessful attempt to raid the animals grazing at Bohotle on the 19th October losing one killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIE MAILS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Bombay mails of the 19th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 29th.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, OCTOBER 30.

Rao Bahadur A. Sabapathy Moodeliar of Bellary died on the 29th instant at 6-10 a. m. at Madras. The deceased gentleman was once a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Chairman of the Bellary Municipality. He was connected with several ginning and pressing factories in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The Miraj Ginning and Pressing Factory was closed on hearing the sad news of his death.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS POSTINGS.

Captain Tyacke and Lieutenant S. Smith have been posted to the Punjab; Lieutenants Harding and Bagshawe to Madras; and Lieutenant-Colonel Haslett, Majors Vayman and Philson, and Lieutenant G. Smith to Bengal.

Captain F. P. James is gazetted Officiating Examiner of Marine Accounts, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeons Byrne, Shemain, and Hendricks are gazetted a step in promotion.

The Government of India have sanctioned the reduction from twenty to eighteen years in the qualifying period of service for long service and good conduct medals for native soldiers.

The Military Department of the Government of India are losing an old and valued servant in Mr. F. Cartland who retires from the Registrarship this week. Mr. C. Hodgen succeeds him.

The promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel is gazetted of Majors Baker and Atkinson of the Indian Army.

The retirement with effect from the 10th proximo is notified of Major C. E. Lloyd of the Supply and Transport Department.

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gailwey, Principal Medical Officer of his Majesty's Forces in India, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and will remain here till the 4th November.

Second-Lieutenant D. B. Hale has been transferred from the 150th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to No. 18 Battery.

Captain R. S. Wilson, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and Lieutenant G. Marchant, 29th Lancers, have been detailed for training in transport duties, Bombay.

Captain A. F. E. Siffe, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been nominated to succeed Captain G. Stoddart as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. Dane, Colonel Baring, and Captain Wigram will accompany the Viceroy throughout the coming autumn tour. Lady Curzon, Colonel Lukis, and Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., Majors Adam and Poynter, Captains Baker-Carr and Keighly, Messrs. Lorimer and Latimer, and Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim are also going for the Persian Gulf trip.

MAULED BY A PANTHER.

Mr. Leckie, a Canadian prospector, is reported to have been severely mauled by a panther.

GERMAN CONSUL FOR BOMBAY.

The Government has officially recognised the provisional appointment of Mr. E. Hopman as German Consul for Bombay.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

There was an earthquake at Darjeeling on the night of the 28th instant, at 7-55. It was a slight shock and did no damage.

THE MYSORE RESIDENT.

Mr and Mrs. Bourdillon left Darjeeling for Calcutta, en route to Mysore, yesterday. A large gathering was present at the railway station to bid them farewell.

LORD KITCHENER'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Kitchener will probably leave Simla about the middle of November on a visit to Karachi, where he will inspect the Harbour Defence Works. He then proceeds to Rawalpindi to attend the manœuvres in that district, in which about 20,000 troops will be engaged.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRES vs. THE G. M. COLLGE, BOMBAY.

POONA, OCTOBER 30.

One of the most interesing as well as the most hotly contested Hockey matches was that played this evening in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when the East Lancashire Regiment and the Grant Medical College, Bombay, met each other. The game from the start to the finish was exciting and fast. There were many spectators, both Civil and Military. Men from the Lancashire Regiment mustered in strong force, and backing and cheering, especially towards the end, were loud. The Lancashires at the start had the ball in the G. M. College territory, where some hard fighting ensued. It was then with some difficulty removed to the Lancashire quarters. Some fifteen minutes of hard and persistent fighting ensued, when the Lancashires improved their position, and the College goalkeeper frequently saved scoring. The Lancashires, however, were not to be denied, and scored one goal towards the end of the half period. The game was even more vigorou ly fought out in the second half, sharp contests about goals being not infrequent. Fortune, however, was in favour of the Lancasaires, in spite of the vigorous defence of the College, and they scored another goal in about ten minutes after the play was resumed. There were fine scrimmages in-and-about goals, the game increasing in speed Towards the close the College with some good rushes up the field succeeded in putting in one goal and promised another, the ball in one instance going over the goal. The Lancashires just before the game was finished scored another goal, thus winning the match by three goals to one amid the great applause of their comrades.

TILAK'S APPEAL.

HEARING POSTPONED.

Tilak's appeal was not argued to-day owing to the illness of the Judge. It will be heard on Monday next.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co's steamer Moldavia to London and Marseilles :—

Schurr Mr and Mrs H S
Vickers Miss D
Broadbent Miss E M
Abbott Miss S G
Goldfinch Mr F L
Cracie Mr
Impey Mr and Mrs W H L
Evans Lieut H J
Burden Capt H
Rose Mr P K
Young Capt W E
Marshall Mrs J H
Vogel Dr J P
Abbott Mr H E S
Patterson Mrs H Mc N
Pinney Mrs J C
Evans Lieut
Dalbahai Mr and Mrs
Wadia Mr M D
Wadia Mr and Mrs S
Mackinnon Mrs
Wolseley Lieut Genl Sir G.B
Dale Mr E
Bird Mr T
Turner Jones Lt Col G
Gailway Lieut
Bampfield Mr G C
Phelps Mr J H
Rose Mrs E H and inft
Aldrad Rev W J
Abigail Mrs 2 children and infant
Pearson Mr T A
Western Mrs
Nag Mr N K
Dwarkadas Mr N
Monaghan Mrs
Bright Miss
Weir Mr T S
Weir Miss
Woolbeough 2 Misses
Marsh Mrs H M
Polwhell Mrs child and inft
Coventry Mr and Mrs B
Alitra Mr J N
Rose Mr J N
Shipp Mr Won
Colcan Rev H B
Yonell Miss G F
Clarke Mr H O
Davidson Lieut H M
Little Mr and Mrs C W P
Wintle Mr H H
Edmunston Mrs and child
Enlo Mr E S
Smith Mrs M A
Marks Miss
Peerbhoy Mr E Adamjee
Peerbhoy Mr A A
Peerbhoy Mr P A
Hussonally Master A
Kendall Mrs G H
Fagan Mr and Mrs R
Shroff Mr J C
Shroff Mr M G
Shroff Mr H H
Dady Mr D R
Mayne Capt
Rana Mrs V B
La Coste Lt C
Stack Capt C S
O'Callaghan Miss F
Pollock Col and Mrs F G
Pusent Mr C
Eddy Mr G S
Eddy Mrs child and inft
Drew Mr
Hickman Mr A W P
Hodgmann Mr Ed
Dwarkadas Mr C
Ray Mr
Smith Capt E
Ledgard Mrs and Miss
Benson Dr A M
Clarkson Lt Col J W
Holland Mrs M

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix to-morrow from the Stream. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier to-morrow at 9 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the new disinfecting station with all their baggage and kit to-day at 3 p. m. sharp :—

Mr and Mrs Ahrens on child and 2 infts Ja
Captain Mr Bratchaw and three children
Miss E G Clarke
Maj and Mrs H T Dennys
Mr and Mrs W Gould
Capt and Mrs Gwynne and infant
Lieut G Hurshitson
Mrs Hurshitson
Mr H Johnitshka
Mr W Kipp
Mrs M Kay
Capt and Mrs E Molyeaux
Miss M Jung
Revd and Mrs S Philbrick and child
Miss Robertson
Mr F C Robertson
Miss Robertson
Revd Father Joseph Valla
Vitali

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, October 19th, state that Mr. Chamberlain is practically fighting alone, as the prominent Conservatives express adherence to Mr Balfour's policy.

LORD ROSEBERY, in his great speech at Sheffield, likened Mr. Balfour to Noah in the Ark awaiting the return of missionary Joseph with the olive branch. Lord Rosebery favours the Colonies working out their fiscal salvation independently and securing perfect freedom.

ALTHOUGH no official statement has yet been made, it is generally understood that Lord Ampthill will be appointed Viceroy when Lord Curzon proceeds home next year. It is stated that Lady Curzon will proceed to England towards the end of January next.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WHAT is uppermost in everybody's mind at the time of writing is the probability of Mr. Balfour going over bag and baggage at the psychological moment to Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberals have come to the conclusion that the matter has been placed beyond the possibility of doubt, at least they say so. But there are many people, Liberals as well as Conservatives, who seem inclined to think that the future course of action that Mr Balfour may take is still undecided. It is no discredit to Mr. Ritchie to say that half the people who read the dignified and manly speech he made at Croydon last Friday did so not for the purpose of studying his arguments against the Chamberlain policy as to see what fresh light he might be able to throw upon the recent resignations so far as they may affect the course of coming events. Certainly the most interesting part of the speech and the one that has given rise to most comment was his account of the circumstances relating to his retirement. It would spoil the narrative to summarise. Let Mr. Ritchie tell the story in his own words. "I do not think," he said, "I should have alluded to it had it not been for a communication which appeared a few days ago in 'The Times' to the effect that other Ministers concluded at our last Cabinet that Mr. Chamberlain had resigned. I have a very clear recollection of what occurred, but I made a point of asking the only two of my colleagues whom I have had an opportunity of consulting, and they entirely confirm my recollection of what happened. After considerable discussion, during which no hint was given that preferential treatment of the colonies was to be dropped, the Prime Minister, in answer to a question of mine, said that he was of opinion that the country was not yet prepared for a tax on food, but he did not accompany that with any suggestion that preferential treatment was to be abandoned. So far from that, when Mr. Chamberlain subsequently said that preferential treatment was vital to his scheme, and that if the Cabinet wished to drop that part of the scheme he would retire; to that suggestion the Cabinet gave no audible negative, and the subject dropped. Neither then nor at any subsequent period until the Duke of Devonshire told me on Thursday, the 17th, was there the least idea in my mind that Mr. Chamberlain would resign, or that preferential treatment would be abandoned. The Duke and myself, with Lord Balfour and Lord George Hamilton, met on Monday and Tuesday after the Cabinets, and we came to a decision to send in our resignations without a word having been said between us to the effect that Mr Chamberlain was to resign. I make no complaint or charge against any one, but I feel bound to state the facts after what has appeared in 'The Times.' Had I known what occurred my resignation might have been delayed, but the publication of the letters between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain would have made it clear to me that I could not remain a member of the Government." Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. I should be sorry to include the eminently respectable Lord Onslow in the former category or the brilliant Mr. Balfour in the latter. Still Lord Onslow has replied to Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Balfour has not. Speaking in Edinburgh on Wednesday his lordship said that he felt the utmost surprise when he read the speech of Mr. Ritchie, in which he said he had left the Government without the slightest knowledge that the question of preferential tariffs had been dropped or that Mr. Chamberlain was going to resign. Lord Onslow could not conceive how any man understanding the English language could have left the Cabinet on September 14 under any other impression than that preferential tariffs were not to form a part of the immediate policy of the Government, and that in consequence of that Mr. Chamberlain had decided to resign. Anybody who understood differently could not clearly understand the English language. When the Prime Minister and his colleagues were accused of having got rid of certain of their colleagues without having properly informed them of what was passing in their minds and in the minds of other members of the cabinet he regarded it as a gross reflection on their honour. Mr. Ritchie this morning adheres to his statement, and is rather sarcastic at the expense of his former colleague. After stating that his recollection of what occurred in the Cabinet is supported by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie believes, the Duke of Devonshire, the ex-chancellor of the exchequer, adds :—"Perhaps, as both Lord Balfour and I are Scotchmen, we may be open to the charge of not understanding English; but the Duke of Devonshire and Lord George Hamilton have, I think, as much claim as Lord Onslow to a knowledge of that language." Lord Onslow in his Edinburgh speech concluded by saying that the Prime Minister was in a position to completely refute any statement such as that made by Mr. Ritchie. The Liberal papers retort by saying that the Prime Minister had better do this if he is in this happy position. Next to Mr. Ritchie's apologia for resigning, the most interesting and important speech of the week has been that of Lord Rosebery which derives its importance from the fact that he has completely descended from the fence, though these are some people who do not feel sure that he will not revert to that neutral position. However that may be the Liberals as a whole seem satisfied that he is quite sound and his present unqualified opposition to Mr. Chamberlain has certainly heartened them. One reason why they are so delighted with the tone of his Sheffield speech is ingenuously confessed by their organs in the Press. "It is," we are told, "the particular value of Lord Rosebery's appearance in the fighting line that it helps materially to reduce this part of the campaign to its proper absurdity. Whoever from henceforth speaks of the opponents of Mr. Chamberlain as 'Little Englanders' will have to include in that category Lord Rosebery, Lord Goschen, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler, and the Duke of Devonshire." Lord Rosebery was in good fighting form in the cattery town, and his opponents, who have read his speech, cannot have failed to enjoy his witty description of the resignation. After narrating the events previous to the crisis he proceeded :—"It was then necessary for the Cabinet to meet; and the Cabinet met. It met with great results, though it was not then aware that the Colonial Secretary had resigned three or four days before it met. We waited anxiously outside, and at last, as we expected, the door opened and out came the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for India; but there was a third with them, though they knew it not. Invisible to them, as in some old ballad I have read, there went the pale shadow of the Colonial Secretary. There was a pause, and the door opened again and out came the Secretary for Scotland; and I wish to take this opportunity of saying how much I regret that departure, because we had an experience of the earnest, able, and intensely industrious manner in which he watched over the interests of us Scotsmen, but he went, and he went in a good cause. Then there was another pause. A meeting at Sheffield had the benefit of—what shall I say?—something in the nature of a wet squib. Then the door opened again, and there came out with slow, reluctant, but dignified steps, followed by a piercing shriek of anguish from within, the majestic form of the Duke of Devonshire." Mr. Chamberlain had a splendid innings last week. Most of the speaking this week has been done by his opponents. Mr. Chamberlain's papers are somewhat uneasy because he is not getting more platform assistance. The "St. James's Gazette" for example points out that the Fair Trade position is to be put forward in the next few weeks by Lord Rosebery at four meetings, Mr. Asquith at ten, Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Edward Grey at three, Sir Michael Hicks Beach at one, while Mr. Balfour speaks once for the Government policy. Mr. Chamberlain says the "St. James's" is left alone to do battle for the cause of Imperial union and trusts, that there will be no long continuance of this apathy, but that those who hold the Imperial faith will rally to the great protagonist.

CABINET AND OTHER MINISTERS.

The Earl of Onslow, who fills or perhaps in the light of what follows I should say, holds the office of President of the Board of Agriculture, and who is a member of the Cabinet, declared in his speech at Edinburgh on Monday apropos of his little difference with Mr. Ritchie that he did not profess to be possessed of any great acuteness. I for one should not be disposed to accuse his Lordship of excessive modesty after what I have heard of the speech he delivered at the recent meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. I am told by a gentleman who had the privilege of listening to the noble Earl's instructive remarks that amongst other pieces of advice he gave to British cheesemakers was that they should seek a market on the Continent for their productions. He stated —at least so I am informed—that when he stayed at hotels in Paris or other European capitals and asked for cheddar it was not forthcoming. Why did not the British farmer see to this? As if the British farmer is not well aware of the fact that he cannot make cheese in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the local market! And yet Lord Onslow, besides being head of the Agricultural Department, is the owner of thousands of broad acres! Another point in his speech as it has been reported to me took the form of a complaint that Camembert cheese is thrust upon one when dining at any fashionable restaurant in London. We do not have Camembert in our own homes. Why should we have it in restaurants? Well, most people I imagine dine at restaurants because they can get there delicacies that they do not ordinarily have in their own houses, and it would probably have occurred to anybody who was not a peer and a Cabinet Minister that the reason why British housewives prefer Cheddar to Camembert is that they are aware of the existence of such things as olfactory nerves. In this connection I may refer to the offence given by Mr. Balfour to many of his supporters by the manner in which he has constructed his ministry. All the new men he has brought in belong to county families; hence those tears. "It is a poor return" (laments a Midland Conservative in a letter to the "Times") "for long years of faithful service in the great urban constituencies for members of Parliament with undoubted abilities and extensive commercial experience to be entirely disregarded in favour of peer's sons." He adds :—"The warning is too potent to escape Mr. Balfour's attention. The issue lies in his hands. Those who form the rank and file of the party are waiting to see whether the Prime Minister is prepared to treat all sections of his party alike. There are still several vacant offices to fill. To whom will they be given? To those who can boast an historic lineage, or to those whose only claim is strong merit and an honourable record of faithful service?" Well since the Midland Conservative's letter was written, the remaining offices have been filled up and the fortunate recipients are "those who can boast an historic lineage." Let the Midland Conservative take heart of grace. They will in all probability not be long in office and their experience of Ministerial life may prove to be no more than what Disraeli told Prince Alexander of Battenberg his term of the Bulgarian Principality would be—a pleasant reminiscence. Moreover, it must be remembered that Mr. Balfour's choice was necessarily limited. "Peers' sons" usually represent rural constituencies and have safer seats than members "with undoubted abilities and extensive commercial experience."

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

It is proverbially unsafe to prophecy unless you know, but nothing has occurred during the past month to dispel the general impression that the Liberals are really coming in whether the dissolution takes place this winter or in the spring. Mr. Balfour alone can say exactly when the country will be asked to decide, but nobody takes seriously the prediction of the Chief Conservative whip, Captain Sir A. F. Acland-Hood, that the general election may be two years off; nor is the sterling brilliant of the revolting Free Trade Unionists in conversation with the Editor of a leading London review has expressed the opinion that when the verdict of the constituencies is sought, there will be such a "debacle" that only 250 Unionists, including the Free Food Section, are likely to be returned; but this statement was made some weeks ago, and before the extent of Mr. Chamberlain's support amongst the of pollol and lower middle classes was revealed. While I do not believe that in the present mood of the country as a whole the Unionists can hope to come back with a majority, it is unthinkable that they should lose over 150 seats. It may be interesting at this juncture to recall the figures for the general election of October, 1900. The result of the appeal then made was as follows :—

Unionist	Conservative	334	402
	Liberal	68	
Opposition ...	Liberal	186	268
	Nationalist	82	
	Total	670	
	Unionist Majority		134

I may observe that the forecast alluded to above was not made by Mr. Winston Churchill though from the slashing letter he has just written to the Oldham Conservative Association it might have been. "I do not," he says, "underrate the strength of the appeal that he (Mr. Chamberlain) will make, but I believe absolutely that it will be rejected, and I fear that its rejection will bring our venerable party clattering in ruins to the ground." "Perhaps, indeed," he bitterly adds," "when Mr. Chamberlain talked to his Glasgow audience of the fall of the Campanile at Venice he had also in his mind the plan of the brand new German-American structure which he would set up in its place."

THE NEXT MINISTRY.

It is significant that as the prospects of a Liberal victory at the polls become more hopeful we are hearing less talk about divided councils in the Opposition. It is true that a remark made by Lord Rosebery at the Sheffield Reform Club luncheon has been interpreted in some quarters as a sign that he has not abandoned his position of aloofness, but I doubt from what I hear if there is any foundation for such an interpretation. In proposing Lord Rosebery's health a certain Alderman Clegg rather tactlessly observed that whilst their eminent guest was, of course, the best Judge of the course, he ought to more that they all indulged the expectation and hope that he would see fit to abandon his "lonely furrow" and come forward again to take his natural position of leadership. "I do not know," Lord Rosebery replied, "that it is necessary for me to follow the Alderman in the remarks that he has made, because he first remarked a sentiment which I heartly applaud, that I was the best Judge of the course I ought to pursue, and, therefore, it seems to me on that point there is nothing further to be said." If this statement had stood alone it would certainly look as if the lobster salad had not agreed with his Lordship or that he wished to snub his Aldermanic admirer—perhaps both; but he proceeded to say :—"He (Alderman Clegg) spoke of that well-worn image, the lonely furrow. All I would say on that score is this that last night I was not in a lonely furrow, and if all furrows were as teeming as that, the course of agriculture would be very different from what it is." All this seems to me to be consistent with information that reaches me as I am penning these lines. "Would Lord Rosebery serve under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or would Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman serve under Lord Rosebery? is the stereotyped question that is asked when people discuss the probabilities of a Liberal administration being formed in the near future. But there is to say the least the possibility of another solution. Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" has made known the previously unsuspected fact that if when the G. O. M. retired he had been asked to name his successor his choice would have fallen upon Earl Spencer. It is now stated, and not for the first time, that if the Liberals succeed to office, the statesman the King will send for will be Lord Spencer, under whom I am told both Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell Bannerman are not only willing to serve but have expressly intimated their desire to do so. This report, which comes to me from a good quarter, is accompanied by another rumour to the effect that Lord Spencer is meditating overtures to the Duke of Devonshire who, it seems, means to take off his coat in defence of Free Trade. Even without the Duke and his unionist friends the liberal party would be able to form a Government which to put it very mildly would not compare unfavourably with the Balfourean Cabinet as reconstructed. If the liberals could manage—and in politics everything is possible—to form a coalition with the Unionist Free Traders some little plans that Mr. John Redmond is meditating might turn out to be merely chateaux en Espagne. At present he is elated at the thought that, happen what may, the controlling force in the new Parliament will be the party which he leads with so much ability. At Tulsk on Sunday he gloated over the "retribution and confusion" that has overtaken both the great English parties "which have been worn in the past to sneer at Irish weaknesses and differences", and gloried in the thought that when Parliament reassembles the Tory Government will not last a week unless it is kept in power by the Irish vote. Amid the wreck of English parties, he continued, the position of the Irish party alone was impregnable. In all human probability in a very short time the Irish party would hold the balance of power in the English Parliament, and the time was therefore at hand for raising once more the banner of Home Rule. Well, we shall see.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON PRIMITIVE ART.

You will doubtless reproduce in full Sir George Birdwood's paper on "Conventionalism in Primitive Art," published in the Journal of the Society of Arts for last Friday. I wish you could reproduce the illustrations with the text for they do great credit to Mr. B. A. Gupte and Mrs. Gupte, but Sir George Birdwood's explanations of them are not clear that you can understand them perfectly well from his description alone. The paper is remarkable for its being the first in which Sir George Birdwood has systematically, and in a most comprehensive manner, developed his theory of what he believes to be the common principles underlying all the arts of "invention," "composition," and expression. He speaks with no uncertain voice. He is most uncompromising in his denunciation, it might well be said "condemnation," of the anthropological theory of the origin and development of the Arts, and decries all the learning and eloquence at his command in support of the Platonic, or æsthetic, theory of Art; and as usual with him he enforces this view by illustrations taken from the ritualistic arts of the Hindus. In the present instance the illustrations are taken not from the well known classical objects of the industrial arts of India, but from the obscure, primitive, and prehistoric Art of India, still perpetuated in the country in the tolematistic marks stamped on the arms and forehead of Indian women; and again from the ritualistic domestic Art, going back to the very beginning of the later historic period of Indian civilisation still extant in the "types" used in the decoration of Hindu houses on the almost daily anniversaries of some one or other of the annual public festivals of the Hindus, or occasions of private rejoicing. These illustrations are taken from Mr. B. A. Gupte's recent paper in the "Indian Antiquary" on "Female Tattoo Designs in India" and "Divali Folk Lore," in the last of which Mrs. Gupte gives a copy of the Kolam with which she every year decorates the door-sill of her house during the festival of the Divali.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

INSPECTION BY MAJOR-GENERAL COLLINS.

YESTERDAY morning, Major-General J. Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Headquarters Companies of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers on the open space adjoining the Butts at Santa Cruz. The Battalion mustering 246 strong, including the Band, formed up at 7 a.m. The Inspector-General arrived on the ground about 8 o'clock and was received with the usual salute. After minutely inspecting the arms and accoutrements of the men, the battalion split up in half sections, and, having been marched away for some distance, they were put through fire tactics, using the Butts as their imaginary foe. After this the men were put through a little skirmishing. The men were closely interrogated by the General about the different parts of their rifles and some of them, who were unable to answer simple questions were ordered to fall out.

At the conclusion of the skirmish the men were formed up in line, when the Inspector-General addressed them at some length. In the course of his remarks he said that the nature of the drill the men were put through this morning was somewhat unusual to them, but they had gone through it fairly well and he was satisfied with what he had seen. He observed, however, that many of the men could not speak the English language, and he was of opinion that they should not have been enrolled on the strength. Others, again, did not know the different parts of their rifles, the knowledge of which was an essential point. The rifle used at present, he remarked, was far better than the old ones, as with the present magazine, quicker firing could be accomplished. The railway volunteers were required only to guard their lines and bridges, &c., and when necessary, in case of riots, &c., The General added that about two months ago, in the course of conversation with Lord Roberts, he asked him how he saved the railways in South Africa, and the answer was that blockhouses were erected on all the important bridges, &c. In conclusion the speaker remarked that he regretted to find a deal of talking going on among the men at the parade. The greatest silence, he observed, should be maintained throughout any parade. The men were dismissed at 10-30 a.m. and brought back to their respective stations by a special train.

THE THIBET COMMISSION.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Darjeeling that it appears evident that the orders from Simla will result in the Tibetan Commission pushing on and not staying at Khamba Jong. The Civil authorities, who have only lately been indented on for collecting a corps of 1,500 coolies, are actively engaged in purchasing ponies and bullocks, it being intended to have a pony corps of 500 and two bullock corps of the same strength. Apparently the military operations will be under direct orders from Simla. Such supplies as have yet been sent up seem to show that at present, at any rate, only Indian troops will be employed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 16TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Egypt, Captain J. R. Landon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 16th October. During the voyage she experienced strong S.-W. gale in the Bay of Biscay, and from thence fine weather. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Jones Gerin Mr. Mrs and Marshall Miss
Leech Miss
Edge Miss
Thompson Miss
Ferguson Miss
Wardle Miss
Stanford Miss
Kennedy Lieut Col and Mrs
Green Mr and Mrs
Elliott Mrs and 2 children
Frost Capt
Rees Mr R O
Potts Miss
Annil Miss
Carmichael Mrs
Dawson Mrs and inft
Ramier Capt and Mrs
Sorinsett Mr H
Manners-Smith Mrs. child and 2 infants
Lindsay Mrs and infant
Anderson Mr J
Walker Miss
Lambert Mr & two children
Munro Mr J
Bruce Mrs A
Abbott Mr M
Critchley Mr and Mrs
Bevis Mr M P
Beckham Miss
Jones Mr T Gavin
Fawcett Mr and Mrs
Sands, Mrs and Inft
Redaway Miss
Carleton Miss
Nangle Miss
Littlejohn Miss
Lavender Capt
Fremantle Mr A
Tidy Mr W
Forrest Mr and Miss
Wright Mrs Capt
Curtis Miss
Green Mrs and 2 infants
Caulfield Miss
Barrow Mrs A R
Dixon Mrs and 2 Misses
Allgood Miss
Broome Mr J
Davis Miss
Hanson Miss
Atkinson Mrs J
Hall Mr and Mrs
Oldham Miss
Pickards Mrs and Infant
Lindsay Miss
Forster Capt and Mrs
Lee Mr T H H
Baxter Mrs H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Deane Mrs and Nurses
Westmoreland Mr
Kirkpatrick Mr
Addis Mr and Mrs
Wilson Mrs
Foord Capt R R
Macfarlane Mrs
Markham Mrs
Grainger Miss
Tyson Mr and Mrs
Gill Mr J E
Cox Mr W A
Hardy Mr A W
Little Mr and Mrs
St Leger Mr W B
Hunter, Mr E S
Hamlin Miss
Sprauger Mr and Mrs
Francis Rev A
Ford Mr Mrs
Grey Mr J H
Bennett Mrs
Saunders Mr E
Crighton Mr A L
Caspers Mrs
Egan Mr P J
Hill Mr R
Lincoln Mr J F D
Currie Mr and Miss
Dickson, Capt and Mrs
Moore Capt and Mrs
Wakefield Mrs
Bhowanisha Bhabay & wife
Webb Mr and Mrs
Machin Mrs
Hamilton Capt J A
Egerton Mr A
Beeney Mr W H
Little Capt Col
Macliae Mr R S
Dunbar Capt
Maxwell Major
Berger Capt
Little Miss
Manners-Smith Capt and Mrs
Crighton Mr H O
Hunt Capt H R
Nicholl Mr S
Young Mrs
Robertson Mr J A
Riddell Capt
Shaw Mr H
White Major
Wilson Mr J
Hoffman Bishop and Mrs
Hutton Mr and Mrs
Wynn Miss
Joy Mr J
Fraser Mr F and Lady
Rennie Capt
Flint Mr
Dunbar Mr and Miss
Forbes Burton Mrs
Thomson Mr D P
Frampton Mr K
Larmont Mr and Mrs
Yale Col
Scott Mr K
Greaves Mr and Mrs
Evanslit M A
Rutlet Lt Col
Rose Lt J C
Short Mr F M
Hardy Mr W
Ellis Mr J C
Griffin Mr H
Black Mr and Mrs
Van Essay Mr
Hazz Mrs
Peters Lieut J
Hewett Capt
Thompson Lieut and Mrs
Tulloch Mr
Anderson Col and Mrs
Collins Mrs
Howard Mrs
Bagot Mr and Mrs
Hudson Mr and Mrs
Rogers Mr and Mrs
Pegram Mr
Thomson Mr
Tod Mr D W S
Steven Mrs
Haig Mai Genl
Shenair Mr
Thom Mrs
Graham Miss
Kennedy Lieut
Graham Mr J
Hixon Mr J
Hembrey Mrs
Marix Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Guthrie Mr and Mrs
Hollins Mr
Colvin Mrs
Cunningham Col
Potts Major

FROM PORT SAID.

Wood Mr J C
Goss Mr
Richardson Mr F

FROM ADEN.

Stephens Mr Q S

Wilkinson Mr
Benton Major
Adam Major
Lynch Mr
Brown Mr W

Watson Mr Mrs and Miss
Baxter Mrs
Marsden Mr

Bartlett Mr S
Phillips Mr R J

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

RECEPTION AT EXETER.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The citizens of Exeter on October 15, accorded a hearty reception to Lord and Lady Northcote on the occasion of their visit to the city. The main streets were gaily decorated with flags, and at the presentation of an address to their Excellencies at the Guildhall a very large number of citizens assembled to pay them honour, including most of those who attended the subsequent luncheon. There was a full attendance of the Council. Their Excellencies were loudly cheered on entering the Guildhall. They occupied seats on either side of the Mayor, and were accompanied by the Mayoress (who presented her ladyship with a charming bouquet of red and white flowers), the Sheriff and Miss Mallet, the Countess of Iddesleigh, and Lord St. Cyres.

The Corporation presented their Excellencies with an address, read by the Town Clerk.

Lord Northcote, who was loudly cheered, said as they had been reminded, it was almost exactly four years ago since the citizens of Exeter, without any distinction of political creed, joined together in conferring upon him the high honour of the freedom of the city of Exeter in that Guildhall. (Applause.) That day was indeed a very proud one in his life, but the present occasion was just as pleasing, because it showed that in the judgment of the citizens of Exeter, Lady Northcote and himself had so far endeavoured to discharge their duties in India as to throw no discredit at least upon the city with which they were for so many years so closely and so happily connected. (Applause.) He was very glad to again find himself in that well-known hall and to see so many old friends. (Applause.) Their time in Bombay was full of pleasures as well as full of anxieties and one of the greatest pleasures was the feeling that here, many thousands of miles from the shores of Bombay, were living a body of warm personal friends who were watching with sympathetic interest the manner in which they were endeavouring to discharge their duties—(hear, hear)—and he could assure the citizens of Exeter that the earnest in which they were good enough to confer upon him the freedom of the city always occupied an honoured and a prominent place in their houses in India. (Applause.) The address had referred to the suffering and sorrow which they were called upon to witness during their Indian life, and certainly none but those who were on the spot could really appreciate the terrible nature of the plague with which they were confronted from the first moment they set foot in India. Happily they possessed a loyal able and efficient body of colleagues, soldiers as well as civilians, Indians as well as Europeans, who surrounded Lady Northcote and himself from the moment of their landing and who did a noble work in striving against those great calamities. (Applause.) Personally neither Lady Northcote nor himself could ever forget the kindness with which the whole Presidency welcomed them nor the touching farewell which they accorded to them when they left their shores. In regard to the new duties they were about to assume he could assure them that they felt very deeply and sincerely that they were going to a country where very difficult public questions would be immediately forced upon their attention and where the conditions of life would be very divergent from those in Bombay. They would however be greatly strengthened in their attempts to grapple with them by the knowledge of the deep interest and sympathy with which their Exeter and the Devonshire fellow countrymen would continue to regard them. (Applause.) He could only say that they would endeavour to discharge them as to merit again, if they were spared to return, such a welcome as they had been pleased to give them that day. (Applause.) Never could they forget that nearly twenty of the busiest and happiest years of their lives were spent in the centre of the people of Exeter, and he could only say that if their good wishes for their prosperity and happiness were half as sincere and as deep as those which they entertained for the prosperity of Exeter and its citizens, then both the people of Exeter and the Northcote and Him

declaration made by Lord Rosebery at Sheffield on Tuesday. His speech from its unconventional opening sentence, "Well, what do you think of it all?" to its characteristic, long-drawn epigram against any change in the fiscal policy of the country. The Government had invited free and fair discussion, but they made one exception—to the very temple, in the very home of free discussion, in the Halls of Commons itself. That policy could be only temporarily successful because "you cannot persuade a storm by sitting on the barometer." His lordship drew a picture of the door of the Cabinet being opened and Minister after Minister passing out, invisible to the others, there went the pale shadow of the Colonial Secretary." After the Shemield "wet squib" the door again opened and "these same out with slow, reluctant, but dignified steps, followed by a piercing shriek of anguish from within, the majestic form of the Duke of Devonshire." The door had since been opened to new aspirants. Who is Prime Minister? his lordship asked, and he answered his own question by saying that the irresistible conclusion forced itself upon him that when the ex-Colonial Secretary had converted the country to the view which he and Mr. Balfour held in common, the Ministry would be prepared to take it up. The originator of the policy was then the Chief Secretary at this moment. Mr. Balfour had found refuge in the lesser word retaliation but it was only a halfway house to the more logical home that the ex-Colonial Secretary had founded. Chamberlain, having left the Government on the fiscal question, left his son the sharer of his ideas in charge of the strong box.

Frankly say continued his lordship, that I have very great admiration for the personality of Mr. Chamberlain. I admire his industry, I admire his devotion to politics, I admire his energy. He freely recognised that Mr. Chamberlain had developed enormously the power and the usefulness of the Colonial Office in the Empire, and he should have been glad had circumstances enabled him to support the policy he had brought before the country.

In arguing against the policy Lord Rosebery made the following observations:—

I see before me a mass of glittering soap-bubbles; that is the scheme.

A great commercial country like ours cannot reverse a commercial system on which so much prosperity has been built up purely on hypothesis.

Mr. Ritchie had pointed out quite truly that the United States might retaliate on Canada.

The mere hints which are thrown out will annoy Germany very much, will harass France, complicate matters with Russia, make a sort of commercial struggle with the United States.

Of course, I may be wrong. I am a poor-spirited creature, I don't wish to be at war with the whole world.

I am confident of this that if this policy carries out all that those who believe in it think it will, with regard to our relations with foreign nations we should be not long after its inception engaged in a battle with the whole civilised world compared to which Armageddon was a jest.

In brief this policy is a policy for imposing taxation on all foodstuffs with the exceptions of maize and bacon.

Mr. Chamberlain has to prove three things: (1) That free trade has failed to secure prosperity; (2) that his remedy will not be worse than the disease; (3) that his scheme will bind the Empire more closely together.

There is not a vestige of truth in any one of these propositions.

We are asked to imperil three-fourths of our foreign trade of £300,000,000 annually to catch at a scheme that hardly touches one-fourth of Colonial trade.

If we are inclined to sit down like Job and scratch ourselves with a potsherd over our commercial decline, figures are entirely hopeless.

Take care how you tamper with our position as the carriers and the clearing house and the commercial centre of the world.

The purchasing power of 100 shillings is now as great as 140 shillings before the establishment of free trade.

The workmen in Great Britain have fewer hours than those of Germany, France or the United States.

In the matter of duties, there is no finality to a policy of this kind.

If the Government want to use retaliation, they have the power if they can get the support of the country.

I believe we must fight hostile tariffs by a more scientific and adaptive spirit—by better education.

Above all keep the universe as your market for your raw materials.

The statement that if you wish to keep the Empire together you must have preferential tariffs was a baseless assumption.

Depend upon it, an Empire which is based on a tax on bread after you have enjoyed free imports for fifty years is not likely to last as long as the Campanile of Venice.

You cannot fix an Imperial tariff which will be satisfactory. Still less can you base an Empire on a schedule of forbidden industries.

I honestly and conscientiously believe that any policy such as that advocated by the ex-Colonial Secretary would almost inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the Empire.

I cannot accept this new policy.

I cannot leave the brilliant known for the dark unknown.

The policy will not bind the Empire together, but it will replace the spontaneous working of the Empire with constant jars and bickerings and jealousies.

A resolution was passed at the meeting declaring that the Government no longer enjoyed the confidence of the country.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XXI. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 1st NOVEMBER.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—126, 277, 324, and 433.
9 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—425, 436, and 437.
Collections for—C. H. Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—40.
Hymns—102, 136 and 93.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher Fr. Nicholson, C. S. J. E.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—313, and 217.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—230 and 291.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—380, 427 and 183.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
Offertories during the day for Church Completion Fund.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL,
(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Offertory for the "All Saints" Home Mazagon.
Hymns—425, and 432.
9-30 Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—429, 427, 428 and 435.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
8 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
Alms for the All Saints Community.

ALL SOULS DAY.—November 2.

7 a.m.—Requiem Celebration (Choral), Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for the Guild of All Souls.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—447, 314 and 630.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—221, 260, 235 and 438.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—427, 439, 322, 315 and 162.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—477, 438 and 235.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Speaker G. W. Gillings, Rector of Bangalore.

CHURCA OF St. STEPHFN, BANDRA.

11 a. m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—427, 435 and 429.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Hunyadi János
FOR
LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.
"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.
Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

I will say nothing more of the abstract portions of Sir George's paper, all that deals with the theory he supports. Your readers must read it, and judge it for themselves. But it is impossible for me not to add a word of appreciation of his vivid explanations of Mr. Gupte's tatoo marks and Mrs. Gupte's Kolam. Every one has been charmed with them, and it is evident that Sir George Birdwood himself revelled in the work. It is difficult in reading his hurried accounts, as if given quite casually, of Chandani, and Rohini, not to believe in them as real personalities, and his descriptions of the proceedings of Krishna and "the smart set" of the "Gopianine" are so realistic and convincing that they seem to be carrying on their can-can dancing under your very eyes. In the middle of the paragraph telling us of Krishna's carrying off the clothes of the Gopee while they were bathing and climbing with the load to the top of the tree, he gravely stops to ask the question whether it was, or was not, the Catophyllum inophyllum! After that who can doubt the truth of the popular Hindu myths of Krishna "the darling god of the Hindus."

SIR GEORGE'S DEFENCE OF THE HOLI.

In this connection it may be as well to notice the way in which the "Voice of India" of 26th September last calls Sir George to task for having in a private letter to Mr. Gupte on the subject of his paper on "Divali Folk Lore" rebuked that accomplished official for publicly condemning "the filthy and indecent rowdyism of the Holi." No doubt Sir George Birdwood will defend himself against the attack of the "Voice of India," if I may use so harsh a word of what is really a very natural and affectionately expressed criticism. But Sir George has always shown a keen feeling for the beauty of both form and thought underlying the popular ritual of Hinduism. In describing these ritualistic pageants in the Journal of the Society of Arts about two years ago, while bringing out all their picturesque points and higher moral motives he ignored any excesses of vulgarity attending them and on the ground, as he stated at the meeting, that the more the people of India were led to take a pride in them the more would they be sure to purify them of all extravagance and impropriety, and to conform them to the purity of the spiritual ideas underlying them. The public schools which have been the most successful in developing the moral character of their scholars are not those in which the misconduct of the boys has been punished with Draconian severity, but those in which their sense of honour and their pride of manliness have been carefully and systematically nourished and cherished. It is a golden rule of universal application to overcome the evil in things, and in persons, by the drawing out the good in them. This is what Sir George Birdwood must have meant in writing to Mr. Gupte, and writing in a private letter, in the briefest terms, as is evident from its perusal, he has transparently been misunderstood.

DURBAR AT BANSDA.

PRESENTATION OF CORONATION MEDALS.

A Bansda correspondent writes:—A most enthusiastic and spontaneous reception was accorded to Mr. J. Sladen, B.A., I. C. S., Collector and Political Agent, Surat, on his arrival here to present the Coronation medals to H. H. Maharana Shree Pratapsinghji Goolabsinghjia, Raja Saheb of Bansda State, the heir-apparent Kumar Shree Indrasinghji, and the other Sirdars, who accompanied the Raja Saheb to Delhi to take part in the Imperial Coronation Durbar. A large crowd of people of all classes and the children of the town schools heartily greeted Mr. Sladen with cheers and the showering of flowers. The route from the Elephant Shed to the Pratapnivas Garden and the Durbar road was decorated with flags, wreaths of flowers, and evergreens. A regular procession in the form of a Savari and State carriages containing the three Kumars and all the officers of the State was formed headed by the elephant carrying Mr. Sladen and the Raja Saheb. The procession distributed on reaching the Pratapnivas Garden Palace where Mr. Sladen was lodged. The ovation throughout the town and all along the line of route was unprecedented.

After the formal and return visits of the Raja Saheb and the Political Agent were over, a special Darbar was held in the afternoon by the Raja Saheb in the Indravilas Palace which was attended by all the Mankaries, officers with their staffs, and a large gathering of native gentlemen. The Indravilas Palace premises presented a very gay and lively appearance, being prettily decorated with flags and festoons of flowers.

As Mr. Sladen alighted from the elephant and entered the Durbar Hall, he was received by the Raja Saheb at its entrance.

The proceeding of the Durbar began with a speech from the Political Agent in which he, after having explained the object of his arrival there, expressed himself on behalf of the Government, to be highly pleased with the many benevolent works in the State, the relief of the poverty stricken people during the famine, the judicious administration of state affairs by the Raja Saheb, and the foresight with which he manages to keep the finances of the State in a prosperous condition. In brief, he congratulted the Raja Saheb upon his successful and illustrious career. Mr. Sladen then presented a gold medal to the Raja Saheb and silver medals to the Heir-apparent Kumar Shree Indrasinghji and to Wansadia Chhatrasinghji, his near relative.

The Raja Saheb replied in a few words, in which he congratulated his most Gracious Majesty Emperor Edward VII on his accession and thanked the Viceroy and the Governor on his own behalf and on behalf of the other recipients for the honour done them. The heir-apparent also made an appropriate reply.

The distribution of flowers, attar, and pan-sopari closed the proceedings.

Guns were fired and a public holiday was observed in honour of the occasion.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

A notification issued by the Military Department states that the number of imported horses suitable for army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1904-1905, is estimated at 2,986. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

The horses are classed as follows:—Class I.—Australian, Tasmanian and Cape horses, in Calcutta:—Horse Artillery 353; Field Artillery 899; Medium Cavalry and Hussars 223; Heavy and Howitzar Battery 266; total 1741, in Madras:—Horse Artillery 85; Field Artillery 326; Medium Cavalry and Hussars 72; Madras Cavalry 111. Total 594; in Bombay.—Australian, Cape and other horses. Horses Artillery 75, Field Artillery 252 Medium Cavalry and Hussars 25, Madras Cavalry 94, Total 446. Class II....Arabs and Persians, Medium Cavalry and Hussars 205, Grand Total 2,986

The purchases will be made in Calcutta Madras and Bombay by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director-General, Army Remount Department. The remount depots will be open for the reception of horses from the list of November 1904 to the end of the purchasing season.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received; but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, and in the case of Australian horses, 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches high.

Greys will not be purchased for Horse and Field Artillery. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £45 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at 1 shilling 4 pence to the rupee. The average price of Australian to be purchased in Madras and Bombay on account of the Madras Cavalry is Rs. 400. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700, and horses of this class should be not less than 14 hands 2 inches in height. Every horse presented or purchased will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given under such rules as may be made by the Director-General, Army Remount Department, but the averages fixed above are not to be exceeded on the whole number purchased in any class.

It is notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1904-1905, is estimated at 650. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter:—

Detail	Bengal and Punjab.	Bombay.	Total.
Young horses at an average age of 12 months	350	65	415
Young horses at an average age of 24 months	200	35	235
Total ...	550	100	650

The average price for young horses of this class will be fed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director-General, Army Remount Department.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

HOME.

A COUNTY organization is being formed to settle British agriculturists in the new South African Colonies.

A heavy South-Westerly gale prevailed in the Channel on the 12th. Heavy rains and floods are reported from many parts of Great Britain.

Alaska Boundary tribunal.—Mr. Dickinson concluded his address for the United States on the 8th, and the oral arguments were ended. The members of the Tribunal dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on the 13th.

Drama.—At the Duke of York's Theatre a new play, by Mr. A. W. Pinero, entitled Letty has been produced. At the Adelphi, on Saturday, Signora Duse appeared in D'Annuzio's "Francesca da Rimini."

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened on the 13th at Bristol. The Bishop of Bristol, in his presidential address, declared that the National Church of England must never again admit the management of a foreign Church; and, secondly, that Churchmen must be free, within limits, to expand and adapt their work to changing conditions. The subject of "Variations in a National Church" was then discussed. In the evening papers on the Education Act were read.—On Wednesday the subjects considered included "Racial Characteristics as affecting Missionary Work," and "The Position and Responsibilities of Laymen."

Football.—England beat Ireland in an international match at Bradford, on Saturday, by two goals to one.

Great Western Railway.—A motor-car service has been established on the Stroud Valley line.

Harrow School.—Founder's Day was celebrated on the 8th, when the Bishop of London dedicated additions made to the chapel in memory of the 55 Harrovians who fell in the war.

Interesting discoveries of ancient coffins and other remains have been made in the crypt below the chapel of Queen's College, Oxford.

Ireland.—The South Meath election resulted in Mr. Sheehy's return by 2,245 votes, against 1,031 recorded for Mr. J. H. Parnell.

London.—The County Council has resolved to spend £1,340,000 on a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Shadwell.—King's College Hospital is to be removed to South London.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain visited Cupar Fifeshire, on the 8th, and spoke briefly at the railway station. Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Leeds, said that the Premier's policy had divided the Cabinet but had united the rank and file of the party. Mr. Long, President of the Local Government Board, at the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast, said the Government were determined that any reform should be pressed forward with all possible energy. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing his constituents on the 12th, said the Government would not dissolve until they had reorganized the War Office. Mr. Ritchie, addressing his constituents at Croydon last week, criticized Mr. Chamberlain's proposals and gave his account of the last Cabinet Council held before the recent resignations.—Lord Rosebery spoke on the 13th at Sheffield, and gave reasons for not believing in the retaliation cry. As for Mr. Chamberlain's new gospel everything advanced in support of it "so far was hypothesis and assertion, and if carried out it would bring us into a battle with the whole civilized world. Free trade had been a success, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would probably dissolve the Empire. Lord Rosebery spoke next day at a luncheon at the Sheffield Reform Club.—Mr. Asquith, at Cinderford and Freuchie, Mr. Bryce, at Lancaster and Tunbridge Wells, Lord Spencer, at the Eighty Club, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds, and Sir H. Fowler and Mr. L. Courtney, in Glasgow, have also spoken on the free-trade side during the week.—Mr. Yerdurgh, M.P., expresses the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain's policy would inevitably tend to disintegrate the Empire.—Mr. E. Hain, Liberal Unionist M.P. for St. Ives Division of Cornwall, says he agrees with the Duke of Devonshire and can no longer support the Government.—Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., in a letter to the chairman of the Oldham Conservative Association, says he is flatly opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and can only accept that of Mr. Balfour under reserve. Mr. Samuel Story, in a letter to the Northern Liberal Federation, the chairmanship of which he has just resigned, declares a decided preference for Mr. Chamberlain's over Mr. Balfour's policy.—A preliminary meeting was held on the 12th with a view to the formation of a Liberal Tariff League.

Mr. Chamberlain has been confined to his bed by a sharp attack of gout.

Naval and Military.—The Belleisle hulk, which was sunk at Portsmouth by a torpedo, has been floated. The experiment, which was to test the efficacy of corn-pith cellulose, is regarded as having been very successful.—The cruiser Antrim was launched at Clydebank on the 8th.—Mrs. S. Lewis has given £3,000 to the Royal Berkshire Regiment for three cottage homes for disabled men of the regiment.

Music.—The Birmingham Festival opened on the 13th, and Dr Elgar's new oratorio The Apostles was produced on the second day.

The General Election.—The Liberation Society and the Free Church Council issue manifestoes urging Free Churchmen to insist not only on the amendment of the Education Act, but on the disestablishment of the Church.

The King, who returned to London on the 8th, held a Privy Council next day, when most of the seals of office were transferred from the retiring Ministers to their successors. Lord Londonderry has been appointed Lord President of the Council Lord Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. E G Pretyman, M P Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr A H Lee, M P, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr Bromley Davenport, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office; Lord Balcarres, M.P., Junior Lord of the Treasury; the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., Treasurer of the Household. Mr. Victor Cavendish has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Lord Percy Lieut.-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Law Society opened its provincial meeting on Tuesday at Liverpool under the presidency of Mr. Gray Hill.

The Turf.—At Kempton Park on Saturday the race for the Duke of York Stakes was won by the favourite, Scopire. At Newmarket on Wednesday the Cesarewitch was won by Mr. W. Bass's Grey Tick, which started with odds of 20 to 1 against him.

THE EMPIRE.

Aden.—In retaliation for outrages committed on the line of communication, a hill village south east of Jimili has been destroyed. The British casualties were slight.

Australia.—The Federal House of Representatives has selected Tumut, near the Murray river, New South Wales, as the Federal capital, with a Federal territory of 1,000 square miles.—Mr. Reid says that free-traders wish to give an honest preference to the mother country by lowering the tariff wall.—The Royal Assent has been given to the Victorian Constitution Reform Bill.—Queensland will have a deficit of nearly £200,000 in the current year.

Canada.—An extensive scheme of military reorganization submitted to the Dominion Parliament by Sir F. Borden has met with general approval.—Mr. Tarte, addressing a great meeting at Farnham, Quebec, strongly supported Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

New Zealand.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill forbidding ships of foreign countries that discriminate against British shipping from trading between New Zealand ports.

Somaliland.—The Mullah has looted Illig. He is reported to be only six miles from Obbia.

The Victoria Falls.—Our Cape Town Correspondent has elicited from Colonel Frank Rhodes an opinion that the new railway will be unnecessarily near the Victoria Falls. Mr. R. T. Coryndon, the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia, sends to "The Times" particulars to show that the falls will not be affected.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Honourable Artillery Company were received at the White House on Saturday by the President. They have since visited Niagara, Toronto and Montreal, returning to Boston on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

France.—The King and Queen of Italy arrived in Paris on the 14th and were enthusiastically greeted by enormous crowds. At a state banquet cordial speeches were exchanged between the King and the President.

Hungary.—According to latest reports, Dr. de Lukacs is likely to become Premier.

Italy.—The Tsar has indefinitely postponed his promised visit to Rome.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that something like bankruptcy and anarchy would appear inevitable unless the Powers or France come to the Sultan's rescue.—German journals express objections to the establishment of a French predominance or protectorate.

Spain.—Fatal rioting occurred on Sunday at Bilbao in consequence of a collision between a religious procession and an anti-clerical crowd.

The Congo State.—The reply of the State Administration to the British Note urges that the suggestion of a reference to The Hague Tribunal tends to establish as cases for arbitration questions of sovereignty and internal administration which the current doctrine excludes from arbitration.

The Far East.—October 8 was the date fixed for the evacuation of Manchuria, but no change took place.—In Russian military circles a war with Japan is said to be expected in the next few weeks. The Japanese Minister in Berlin, however, says that Japan's relations with Russia give no occasion for apprehensions of war. Negotiations are proceeding at Tokio.—The Chinese commercial treaties with Japan and the United States have been signed.—The Diplomatic Body in Pekin were entertained by the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor on the 9th at the Summer Palace. No member of the British Legation was present.

Turkey.—Near Kostendil, last week, a Turkish battalion attacked a Bulgarian frontier post and pillaged a village in the neighbourhood. Owing to this violation of Bulgarian territory the Bulgarian Government has revoked its decision to disband the 10th class of reserves, and has called out several more classes.—The Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria refuse to return unless their safety is ensured by the Powers.—The insurgent leaders are said to be preparing a manifesto declaring that they suspend the insurrection and dynamite explosions till the spring, in order to see whether the reforms will be applied.—Our Constantinople Correspondent says nothing has been done in the last few years to ameliorate the condition of the Armenians, and a rising is being prepared for the early spring.

Anglo French Relations.—Lord Lansdowne has signed with the French Ambassador an agreement that questions of a juridical character, or relating to the interpretation of treaties arising between Great Britain and France shall, if incapable of settlement by diplomatic means, be referred to the Hague Court of Arbitration.—"Times."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

Oct. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed last night:—

With regard to the means to be employed to secure the application of the Austro-Russian Reform Programme in Macedonia, I am given to understand that it is the alternative scheme proposed by Lord Lansdowne, and support by M. Delcasse, which has been adopted by the two Powers. This alternative scheme admits of the nomination by the Sultan, of a Mahomedan Governor-General of Macedonia; but, though responsible to the Porte this functionary would be subject to the control of an International Commission. The French Government apparently, favours the nomination of a Commissioner by each of the six Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty. The Corps of Christian Gendarmes which is to be created will be officered by Europeans.

Oct. 12.—The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—

The violation of Bulgarian territory reported in my last telegram has not improved the situation. The raid was carried out by Albanian troops stationed some distance from the frontier. These freebooters were accustomed to such adventures in their own country, and naturally did not concern themselves as to the international complications which might result from their escapade. Fortunately the Bulgarians, as hitherto, have preserved their native sangfroid and no acts of retaliation are reported. The representations which the Bulgarian Government has made in Constantinople have elicited expressions of regret from the Porte, coupled with assurances that the attack was not premeditated and that the way ward Albanians will be sent elsewhere.

The most serious consequence of this affair is that the understanding arrived at between Turkey and Bulgaria for proportional demobilisation has come to an end. It has been decided to call out on the 15th the classes of Reserves attached to the 1st, 13th, and 14th Regiments stationed at Sofia, Kostendil, and Radomir respectively. This measure derives justification from the necessity of protecting the villages near the frontier against further attack.

Reuter's correspondent says the Sultan has ordered a Commission to investigate the incident.

Constantinople, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—In answer to the reply of the Porte to the notes of Russian and Austro-Hungarian Embassies denying excesses on the part of the Turkish troops, the Russian Embassy has addressed to the Porte a strongly worded note maintaining the accuracy of its previous information and reiterating its demand for the adoption of measures to prevent the repetition of such excesses.

Reuter's correspondent writes from Monastir, October 10:—

I have just returned from a tour in the Presba district, recently visited by insurgent bands. I found that if the Turkish soldier were undisciplined and have committed irregularities, the Bulgarian bands have committed still more. I have seen the ruins of more than 250 Turkish houses which had been burned by the insurgents.

The insurrection is now completely suppressed almost all the peasants having surrendered and delivered up their arms. They spoke with gratitude of the treatment they had received from their Turkish neighbours and the authorities. In the whole region which I visited more than 1,200 rifles had been surrendered, their late owners being allowed to return to their villages.

At one place I saw 50 surrendered peasants working in the fields, guarded by a Turkish soldier from attacks by the bands.

THE SULTAN AND THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

Oct. 13.—The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from Vienna, Oct. 12:—

The precise instructions to the ambassadors at Constantinople have not yet been published, but there is reason to suppose that they will be in the hands of the ambassadors to-morrow, or at latest on Wednesday. They may possibly exercise a decisive effect upon the Balkan situation, for the rumours that the Sultan is disposed to resist the Austro-Russian scheme of control are acquiring consistency. The "Zeit" publishes this evening a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent, who has frequently proved himself well acquainted with the doings of the Russian Ambassador, describing M. Zinovieff's interview with the Sultan on Friday as having been very vivacious, and stating that the Sultan protested energetically against the proposed scheme of surveillance and control. M. Zinovieff intimated to the Sultan that the Turco-Bulgarian negotiations with regard to Macedonia were useless, since the settlement of the Macedonian question concerned Austria-Hungary and Russia alone. The telegram concludes that the Sultan appears determined to multiply frontier incidents, and to provoke war rather than allow the reform programme to be rendered effectual, by the scheme of control.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" writes (Oct 12):—No further progress has been made with the negotiations at Contantinople. During the audience which the Sultan accorded M. Natchovitch last Friday his Majesty did not travel beyond the region of compliments and agreeable phrases. That the alarm and indignation produced at Yildiz Kiosk by the prospect of European control may promote a momentary desire for a rapprochement with Bulgaria seems not improbable, however this may be, the representations made yesterday by M. Natchovitch in regard to the violation of the frontier at Karamanitza have apparently been taken in good part. The Porte has replied that a special military commission has been deputed to inquire into the incident, and similar information has been telegraphed to the Ottoman Commissioner here by Tahsin Pasha.

FORCING ON WAR?

The "Daily Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent states that for several days a rumour has circulated in diplomatic circles that the Porte had notified his intention to protest against the determined control of the reforms by Austria and Russia. The Sultan at last Friday's audience with M. Zinovieff actually made an energetic protest against extended control by the consulates and a very excited debate took place. M. Zinovieff at the same time called the Sultan's attention to the fact that his efforts to come directly to an understanding regarding Macedonia with Bulgaria were useless, as the regulation of these matters entirely belonged to the two reform Powers. Meanwhile Turkey proceeds with her arming in a feverish haste. It appears that the Sultan has resolved to let it come to war with Bulgaria in order thus to prevent the execution of the new reform measures. To this end it is said that frontier encounters will become more frequent on the Turkish side, and will be as bad as actual warfare.

According to the "Standard's" Moscow correspondent, it appears that one result of the meeting of the Emperors at Schonbrunn has been to convince the Bulgarians that whatever steps have been decided upon at that meeting will not be altogether in their favour. Indeed, it has been said that the agreement arrived at is directed against Bulgaria. This is, however, pushing matters too far. Russia's intention is certainly to force Bulgaria back into a more subordinate position than she has taken upon herself of late years, but it is carefully explained that Bulgaria, equally with the other Christian nationalities of the Balkans, has a claim upon the sympathetic support of Russia. The onus is on the word "equally," which after past experiences, naturally seems to Bulgaria a step in a direction opposite to that she has been accustomed to. Bulgaria is no longer the pet of Russia, but only one of the many Christian nationalities of the Balkans.

Oct. 14.—Constantinople, Oct. 12 (Reuter).—The Sultan was very vexed when he heard of the Karamanitza incident, and ordered the officers at fault to be severely punished.

The "Times" correspondent at Sofia reports this morning:—

For the present the prospect of an immediate outbreak of hostilities diminishes with the approach of winter. There evidently exists a desire on both sides to postpone the day of reckoning, and public attention in this country is being diverted to the impending electoral struggle. It is recognised, however, that war must take place in the spring should Europe fail in the meantime to apply a drastic remedy to the Macedonian malady. Both Turkey and Bulgaria will then be better prepared for the conflict, the inability of the Powers to find a solution for the problem will have been finally demonstrated, and nothing will remain but the arbitrament of the sword.

Still, it is, of course, possible that some untoward incident on the frontier may precipitate a struggle. Fortunately the phlegmatic temperament of the Bulgarians is proof against small provocations. The recent affair at Karamanitza has produced no excitement here. An official account of the incident published to-day states that on Oct. 3, before dawn a Bulgarian sentinel at Karamanitza heard firing in the direction of the Turkish post at Djenemdere. Shortly after trumpets were heard to sound, and daybreak disclosed the Turkish troops scaling the heights on the frontier and firing in the direction of Bulgarian post. At 7 a. m. a detachment of about 200 men advanced to attack Karamanitza, while soldiers disposed along the heights continued firing. The Bulgarian soldiers, six in number, offered resistance for an hour, one of them being slightly wounded, and then withdrew to a neighbouring forest. The Turks then occupied the post, and presently advanced to the hamlet of Karamanitza, distant four kilometres from the post, and consisting of nine houses, which they plundered. The inhabitants fled at their approach. At 9 a. m. the Turks retired, carrying away the booty as well as the bodies of two of their number, who had been killed during the attack on the post, and two wounded. Next day the local Bulgarian and Turkish commandants had a meeting, when the latter alleged that the Turkish post at Djeesemdere had been attacked during the night; the alarm had consequently been given and a battalion of Albanians, without receiving orders entered Bulgarian territory and attacked the post at Karamanitza and pillaged the hamlet. He attributed this incursion to the want of dicipline and the insubordination of the Albanians. According to the Bulgarian account no insurgent bands were in the neighbourhood.

The "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople wrote on Monday:—

Turkey continues her military preparations unceasingly, and, at the present rate, every soldier from Albania to Arabia, with the exception, perhaps, of the troops in the Erzeroum and Erzingian districts, will be available for service in the Balkans in less than a month. On the other hand, trustworthy private information from Bulgaria describes the army there as now fully supplied with ammunition, and as desperately keen on fighting.

Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed last night:—

It is officially reported this evening from Constantinople that the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors will not receive their precise instructions till Saturday. Meanwhile, the resistance of the Sultan to the projected scheme of control appears not to have been broken, and the Neue Freie Pressie complains in a semi-official note that hitherto the two Ambassadors have not even succeeded in handing the recent Austro-Russian Note to him. Assurances that means will be found to break the Sultan's resistance are freely given. Unless the Powers wish to become a laughing stock they will have to be fulfilled.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

On Oct. 14 Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon signed in London an Arbitration Agreement in the following terms:—

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of his Britannic Majesty, signatories of the Convention, concluded at the Hague on July 29, 1899, for the pieceful settlement of international disputes, considering that by Article 19 of that treaty the High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of concluding agreements with a view to recourse to arbitration in all cases which they shall consider it possible to submit thereto, have authorised the undersigned to agree to the following provisions:—

Article I.—Differences of a juridical order or such as relate to the interpretation of the treaties existing between the two contracting parties which may arise between them, and which it may not be possible to settle by means of diplomacy shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the Convention of July 29, 1899, on condition, however, that they do not involve either the vital interests or the independence or honour of the two contracting States, and that they do not affect the interests of a third Power.

Article II.—In each particular case, the High Contracting Parties, before addressing themselves to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall sign a special arbitration bond, setting forth clearly the subject under dispute, the extent of the powers of the arbitrators, and the details to be observed as regards the constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal and the procedure.

Article I.I.—The present arrangement is concluded for a term of five years from the date of signature.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—OCTOBER 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt E G Jones B
Mr C S Bayley CSI B Gov
Mr G P Rose B
Mr G A D Szczepanski B
Lieut D'A M Fraser 15th MI
Mr L Robertson B Gov
Major H Drake Brockman 35th Rajpoots

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col G A Emerson 1MS B special leave communuted to five months and extended 3 mo cancel return
Major C H Bedford 1MS B 6 mo M C
Capt C B Tornhill B 2 days' exraordinay leave
Mr F A Kendall B Gov 7 mo furl
Mr A Gaitskell B Gov furl to Dec 27 1903
Mr E Geake B Gov 1 mo M C
Mr H E A Wakefield B furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C for 15 mo
Mr E C S George CIE B Gov 6 mo M C
Mr C C Council C 4 mo M C
Mr R A A Hopper B 2 mo M C
Mr C V Lloyd B 3 mo M C
Mr H A Stearn B 3 mo M C
Mr D E Daniell B 6 mo M D
Mr G E F Power

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

TERRORS OF THE TOWER.

THE excitement aroused by the discovery of a couple of men in the Tower that reminds one of days when the anxiety was, not to penetrate that ancient fastness, but to make good escape from it. It no longer serves as prison or garrison, but the man who would break through and steal might be interested to learn that, at the disposal of the troops quartered in the Tower, even in these piping times of peace, are some sixty thousand rifles of the latest war pattern, to say nothing of ordnance of approved capacity for the disinterestation of man. The Tower lies off the beaten track of the Londoner, which is a pity. To the oldest, most historic, most fascinatingly interesting building in the whole of Europe you cannot come nearer than the dismal station of the Underground railway at Mark-lane, and even then the impression left upon the mind en route is that the ancient edifice is built up a back street.

LONDON'S PATRIARCH

Most people take as read the ancient history of the Tower possibly few are aware that in comparison with it the palaces and prisons throughout Europe are modern creations. Hepworth Dixon establishes this fact clearly in his admirable history. The oldest bit of palace in Europe, that of the west front of the Burg in Vienna, is of the time of Henry III. The Kremlin in Moscow, the Doge's Palace in Venice, are of the fourteenth century. The seraglio in Stamboul was built by Mohammed the Second. The oldest part of the Vatican was commenced by Borgia whose name it bears. The old Louvre was begun in the reign of Henry VIII.; the Tuileries in that of Elizabeth. In the time of our Civil War, Versailles was yet a swamp. The sixteenth century claims the Escurial; the eighteenth, Sans Souci. Jerusalem's Serail is a Turkish edifice; the palaces of Athens, Cairo, Teheran are all of modern date. So it is, too, with the prisons. With the sole exception of St. Angelo in Rome all are of modern date as compared With that one from which Ralph Flambard escaped in the year 1100, the date of the first Crusade.

TREASURE AND TREASON.

The Crown jewels in the Tower are worth, it may be supposed some three million pounds. Everything of State regalia is there with one notable exception. The Koh-i-Nor is represented by a crystal. Queen Alexandra wears the original, on great occasions, as part of her personal jewels. The Tower has been the Sovereign's strong room for the storing of treasure ever since Tower-dwelling monarchs were. The old jewel-house itself was built simultaneously with the Royal Mint when that establishment was within the Tower walls. The only attempt to steal the treasure is historic. It was the feat of that picturesque villain, Colonel Blood. He had ingratiated himself with the deputy-keeper of the jewels, had gone so far as to propose a match between his ward and the daughter of the official. All went smoothly. The bogus swain turned up to be inspected; with him three others and the Colonel. They beat and gagged the old man, secured the crown, orb, and sceptre, and were just making off, when by the strangest coincidence, the son of the jewel-keeper arrived from Flanders.

A HISTORICAL DRAMA.

The scene which followed would do credit to the dramatist. The colonel, disguised as a clergymen, had the crown concealed beneath his cassock and added his voice to the hue and cry. Stop the villain, he roared. He had reached his horse before the imposture was discovered. When they made for him, he turned and fired in the face of the man nearest him. The pistol missed fire and the crown was saved but not uninjured. Trampled in the mud its jewels were all knocked out, and many of them lost. An apprentice found the great pearl, a scavenger the biggest diamond. When it was a gallant deed, it was to gain a crown was all Blood had to say as they carried him a prisoner to the dungeons. But no ill befell him for this and other treason. He had played for high stakes before, had attempted to surprise Dublin Castle and capture the Duke of Ormonde and that failing had coolly laid his plans to seize and hang him when he returned to London. The outcome of all was that confessing to having plotted to take his Sovereign's life he was granted a pension, and lived and died in the odour of sanctity at Court.

LIGHTS OF OTHER DAYS.

All this took place in the Martin Tower, which is haunted to this day, you are desired to believe. The ghost is that of Harry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who spent fourteen years of his life a prisoner there. The Wizard Earl, they called him. For his companions he had Raleigh working on his mystic preparations which he hoped would produce an elixir of life; and Heriot, Allen, Torperley his Magi as they were known. This little coterie discovered sunspots before the alert eye of Galileo had detected their existance and was the first to detect the satellites of Jupiter. When, at the end of his long imprisonment, the Earl returned to his home, he founded a library from which half the learning of following years had its inspiration. Only a sun-dial fixed by Heriot's own hands remains to commemorate that remarkable fellowship which did so much for the glory of English science.

THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Somebody once asked Lord Palmerston when he considered a man to be in the prime of life. Seventy-nine was the immediate reply. But, he added, as I have just entered my eightieth year, perhaps I am a little past it. The birth of an heir to the Marquess of Donegal in the latter's eighty-second year, makes it necessary to revise somewhat one's views upon the subject. Such an event, of course, while very uncommon, is not without precendent. Here is an instance which may inspire Lord Donegal with the hope of a numerous family. The "Edinburgh Courant" of May, 1766, records the following interesting fact: Wednesday last the lady of Sir William Nicolson, of Glenbery, was safely delivered of a daughter. What is very singular, Sir William is at present ninety-two years of age, and has a daughter alive of his first marriage, aged sixty-six. He married his present lady when he was eighty-two, by whom he has now had six children.

PAST BELIEF.

Instances of this character might be multiplied, but the particulars which follow seriously tax the belief of even the most credulous: Margaret Krasiowna, of the village of Koninia, Poland, died 1763, aged 108. According to Eaton this woman, at the age of ninety-four, married her third husband, Gaspard Raycolt, of the village of Ciwousza, then aged 105. During the fourteen years they lived together, she brought him two boys and a girl. These three children from their very birth bore evident marks of the old age of their parents, their hair being grey and a vacuity appearing in their gums, like that which is occasioned by the loss of the teeth, though they never had any. They had not strength, even as they grew up, to masticate proper food, but lived on bread and vegetables. They were of a proper size for their age, but their backs were bent, their complexions sallow, with the external symptoms of decrepitude.

FAR REACHING LINES.

Sir Harry Keppel, when about to depart for sea, received a lecture from his father as to his future conduct. He sat in the very chair in which Nelson had sat to hear almost identically the same words from the same lips upon the like occasion in his own career. Further Sir Harry can tell of having met a woman, old Phœbe Hessell, who, disguised as a man, fought at Fontenoy with his ancestor, and who lived in the reign of Queen Anne, who ascended the throne 210 years ago, and who was a child of six when died the great-great-great-great-great-great grandfather of the eight and present Duke of Marlborough. The secret of this extraordinary span is that Sir Harry is 94 and Phœbe Hessel, who lived to be 114, was 105 at the time of his birth. Queen Victoria, who was the mother of nine children, lived to see the birth of forty grandchildren, thirty-seven great-grandchildren, and collateral descendants innumerable. But there are two historic cases on record of well-known women being able to say, Rise up, daughter, and go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter.

SEEING SEVEN GENERATIONS.

It is on record that the celebrated Lady Child was a grandmother at twenty-seven. She married at twelve, had her first child before she was thirteen, and this was repeated in the second generation. This serves as some sort of explanation of the phenomenon which Horace Walpole described, and which made himself feel an antedeluvian at six-y-six. For he saw seven generation of one family. They descended from Mrs. Godfrey, favourite of James II. He thus described the order: Begin with her; then count her daughter, Lady Waldgrave; then the latter's son, the Ambassador; his daughter, Lady Harriet Beard; her daughter, the present Countess Dowager Powis and her daughter, Lady Clive; there are six, and the seventh now lies-in of a son, and might have done so six or seven years ago, had she married at fourteen. How many descendants had Urquhart, grandfather of the translator of Rabelais can would like to know. He had six and thirty children, twenty-five of them sons. Sons and daughters all married during his lifetime, and had numerous families. No wonder that when the family clan foregathered at Cromarty Castle, the staff of fifty domestics was insufficient to attend to the wants of all.

PERENNIAL YOUTH.

If we are to believe the annalists of other days, the great men of yore attained to phenomenal ages. Hippocrates 109, and Galen, a successor, 104. Solon, Thales and Pittacus a century apiece. Diogenes 198, Democritus 102; Juvenal and Sophocles, upwards of century, were not exceptional examples of longevity. Nearer our own time, Newton 85, Voltaire two years less, Gladstone 89, and Queen Victoria 81, are haphazard cases of great ages attained by the illustrious. Mr. Herbert Spencer is in his eighty-fourth year; the Duke of Devonshire is seventy, and Mr. Chamberlain enters upon his new policy when only three years short of the traditional threescore years and ten of a man's age. Someone once spoke of Gladstone as eighty years young, and Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to repeat the complaint of an aged gentleman whose ailment his doctor could not diagnose. Sir, it is from Anno Domini that I am suffering, remarked the veteran. More likely is he to say, as a famous old lady replied to a child who asked if she were young or old: My dear, I have been young a very long time.

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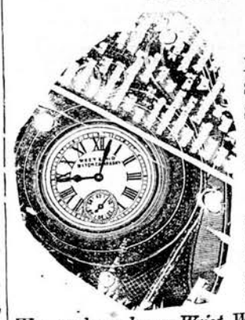

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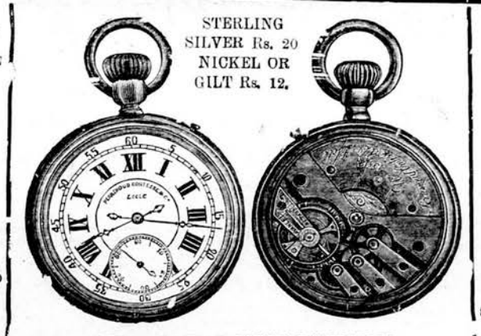

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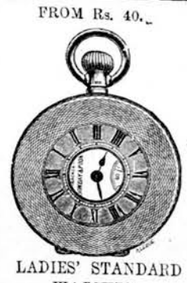

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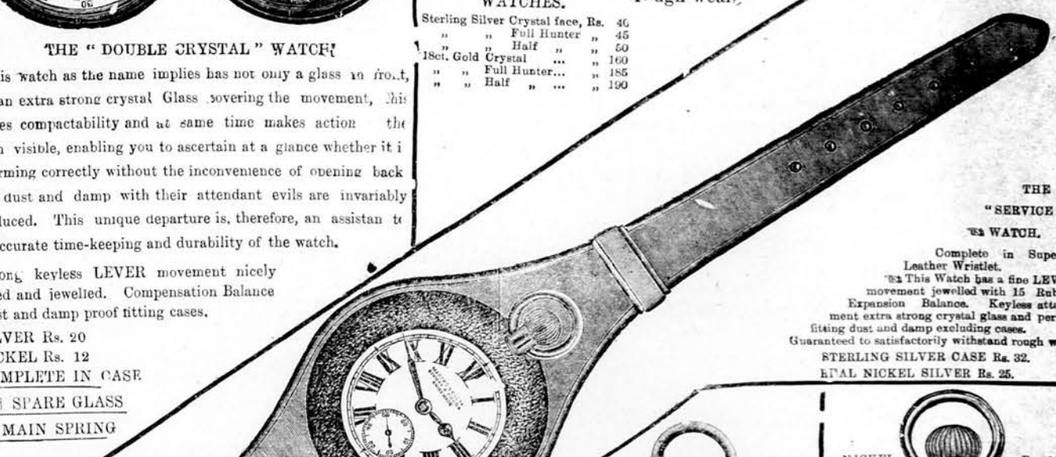

This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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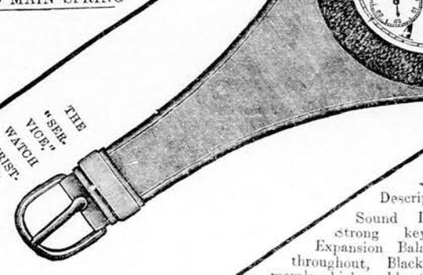

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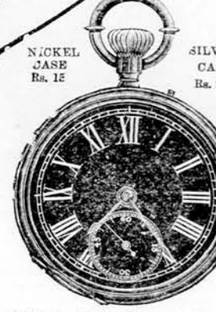

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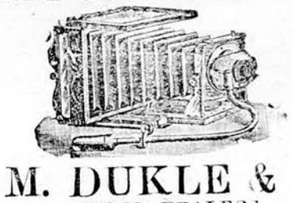

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IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

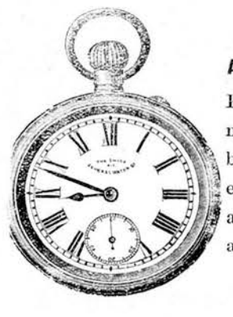
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Breguet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time-keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



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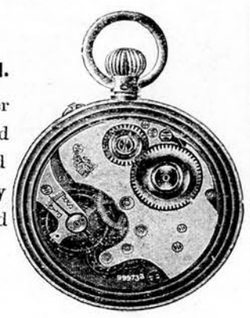

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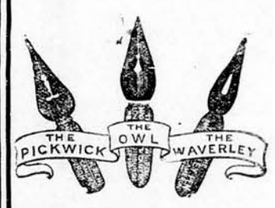

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